

52, TAMARIND LANE,
Shiloh Bank Building, Fort,
Bombay.
is the new address of
**WELLINGTON CYCLE &
MOTOR CO.**
which please note.

EDITED BY
S. G. HORNIMAN, 1913-19

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

52, TAMARIND LANE,
Shiloh Bank Building, Fort,
Bombay.
is the new address of
**WELLINGTON CYCLE &
MOTOR CO.**
which please note.

CONDUCTED BY
[MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH]

VOL. VIII, NO. 278

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1920.

TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date About.	Steamers	Tons.
20th	Kalaat-I-Hind	11,430
27th	Dongola	8,050
29th	Merkat	8,235
4th Dec.	Narkunda	10,115
11th	Malwa	10,833
18th	Kalyan	8,087
25th	Mauna	10,885
1st Jan.	China	7,932
8th	Caledonia	7,572

#B. I. Company's Fares. Calls Port Said, Suez and Plymouth only.
P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.
It is notified that there will be NO special train across France for some considerable time to come.
DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be carried by the Company's passenger-carrying steamers.

SAILING TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About.	Steamers	Notes
8th Dec.	Morea	Calls at Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers	Notes
18th Nov.	Purna	Gulf Ports and Karachi
19th	Linga	Karachi direct
25th	Linga	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports
26th	Karagala	E. & S. Africa via Port of Spain

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Piccol Road, Fort. Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Commanders	Tons	Arrivals	Departures
Yatorofu Maru	B. Takiguchi	4141	4th Nov.	25th Nov.
Jinsho Maru	Kubo	3105	20th Nov.	30th Nov.
Murogan Maru	K. Yamada	5354	15th Dec.	22nd Dec.

*This steamer arrives from New York via Karachi, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo.
For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort. Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Bahon Maru	— E. Hiji	7th Nov.	21st Nov.
Bahon Maru	— I. Kobayashi	9th Nov.	24th Nov.
Kasado Maru	T. Watanabe	20th Nov.	2nd Dec.

For Freight and Passage, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

Ladies' Blouses Washed An. 5 to Re. 1.
Cleaned Re. 1 to Re. 2-3

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.

High Class Cleaners & Launderers,
NANAN STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

S. S. LOYALTY

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND GENOA.

Next Approximate Sailing.

EARLY DECEMBER, 1920.

FARES:—

First Special... Rs. 800

(Boat, Promenade and Upper Decks)

First Class "A"... Rs. 750

First Class "B"... Rs. 700

Second Class... Rs. 600

A reduction of 10 per cent. is made on three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be given without a payment of a deposit.

The Steamer is provided with wireless telegraphy.

All cabins are fitted with electric lights and fans.

The Steamer carries a fully qualified surgeon and stewardesses.

There is no deck accommodation for servants of passengers.

For passages and full particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJI & CO., Agents.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,

Isamail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 114. Tele. : 14LANATE, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:—

Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Beirut, Amara, Billah, Mosul, and Bahrain.

Authorized Capital... Rs. 2,000,000

Paid Up Capital... Rs. 275,242

Reserve Fund... Rs. 222,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders Rs. 21,197.46

(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)

INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5 1/2 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rate to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans on Securities granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.

Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

Securities received for Safe Custody on interest and Dividends collected for clients.

E. F. TUCKER, Manager.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yen 70,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL... Yen 40,000,000

RESERVE FUND... Yen 14,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.

BRANCHES:—

Bombay, Kure, San Francisco

Bingomachi, Kurume, Seattle

Dotonbori, Yokohama, San Jose

Hakata, London, Shanghai

Hankow, Kobe, Hongkong

Hiroshima, Nagoya, Tokyo

Honolulu, Nankai, Yokohama

Yokohama, Nankai, Yokohama

Kobe, Nankai, Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Post Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in India.)

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 2,00,00,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP... Rs. 1,00,00,000

RESERVE FUND... Rs. 60,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules of application.

E. F. TUCKER, Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.

BRANCH:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital... Rs. 1,00,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL... Rs. 40,00,000

Reserve and Contingency... Rs. 60,00,000

FUND... Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO., Agents.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yen 60,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL... Yen 45,000,000

RESERVE FUND... Yen 9,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:—

LONDON, YOKOHAMA, KARENKO

NEW YORK, MOJI, KEELUNG

SHANGHAI, AMOY, MAKUNG

HONGKONG, CANTON, TAIHONG

SINGAPORE, BOCHOW, SHINCHIKU

BATAVIA, RANPOW, TAIKOW

SEMARANG, SUKALANG, TAMAN

SOERABAYA, SWATOW, TAKOW

TOKYO, AKO, TAMSU

Kobe, KAGI, BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.

J. HARA, Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL... Rs. 12,00,00,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Rs. 7,58,73,150

PAID-UP CAPITAL... Rs. 1,51,51,024

RESERVE FUND... Rs. 8,50,000

BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES:—

Bombay—Share Bazar, 20 Apollo Street.

Shroff Bazar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Masjid Bunder Road.

Calcutta—Bara Bazar.

Rangoon—Bassein.

Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandauli.

Cawnpore—Hathras.

London Office: 8, Bishopsgate.

London, E. C.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY, General Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital... Yen 100,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL... Yen 74,000,000

Reserved Fund... Yen 50,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta

Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe

London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking

Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore

Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon

Branches:—

Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostok.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. OTSUKA, Manager.

Post Box No. 204.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

RE. 5,00,00,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Rs. 4,00,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL... Rs. 60,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-9-20... Rs. 59,68,715

HEAD OFFICE: 2, MURZBAN ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SUB-BRANCHES: Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.

Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street

LONDON AGENTS: THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARE'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below the figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT, Ag. Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

Capital authorised... Rs. 50,00,000

Capital issued... Rs. 31,00,000

Capital Subscribed... Rs. 31,00,000

Capital Paid-up... Rs. 16,55,017

Reserve Funds... Rs. 16,69,358

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:—

Amritsar, Hyderabad, Multan, City

 Bombay, (Sind), Montgomery || Calcutta, Jullundur, Meerut, City |
| Cawnpore, Jammu, Shimla, City |
| Delhi, Jhelum, City, Rawalpindi |
| D. I. Khan, Kasur, Sargodha |
| Ferozepore, Lahore, City, Sialkot |
| Gujranwala, Lyallpur, Sirsagar |
| Gorakhpur, Ludhiana, Umbaila, City |
| Hoshiarpur |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-landish are bought, collected and discounted

MHATRE'S ART STUDIO



"By E. K. Mhatre."
"GO THE TEMPLE."

The Premier Sculpture Institute
of India.

For memorial and Ideal Sculptural and
Painting Works.

SANDHURST BRIDGE,
BOMBAY-7

KUNTAL KAUMUDI OIL

PLEASURE in BUYING
SATISFACTION in USING

It is "very soothing," says Pandit
Prithinath. "Of great medicinal
efficacy," according to Lokamanya
Tilak. "Refreshingly Cooling," says
the Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjee;
and last, but not the least, says the
"Poet-Laureate" of Asia, Sir Rabindranath Tagore:—

"The ladies of my family frequently
use KUNTAL KAUMUDI TALIA.
Price per large Bottle, 1 Rupee only.
It is obtainable from Messrs.

Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative
Stores Co., Ltd.
Times Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.

KAVIRAJ R. C. SEN, L.M.S.,
216, Cornwallis St., CALCUTTA.



LILLIPUT POCKET STOVE

No. 96.

FOR CAMPERS, HUNTERS, ETC.
Price Rs. 20. Postage Extra.
All kinds of stoves and parts in stock.
ALL AT

D. R. WAGLE,

GIRGAON STOVE DEPOT,
Near Tarm Terminus, Girgaon

Have you ever had a suit
cleaned by us?

IF NOT GIVE US A TRIAL.

Prompt attention
under European
supervision given
to all orders.

Silks and Jasi Border (Gold Border)
Garments cleaned by the French
Chemical Process thereby making
them appear as new and glossy.

Expert and trained men attend to
the Dyeing, Glazing and Finishing
work.

PERFECT SATISFACTION IS
OUR MOTTO.

Please write for price list

Royal Laundry Co.
16, Humam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

"Phoenix Lager" A Quality Beer.



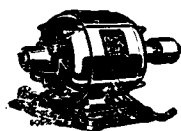
You will never get
such quality in the
whole of market.

Challenge ex-
cellence of quality,
purity, taste and
palateness.

Sole Agents:—

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Army Contractors
Frere Road.



Suppliers of NEW A. C. & D. C. Electric Motors
and Dynamos, Standard Voltage, always IN STOCK
up to 100 H. P. wiring and installations undertaken.
Also Hand and Power Pumps for TOTAL HEADS
UP TO 200 ft.

Prices defy competition.

THE INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO.,
ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS,
17/19 Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
BOMBAY. Post Box No. 314.

Telegram:—Thinnoco.
Telephone No. 3825.

Tele: "Splitfire."

To Our Patrons.

We beg to announce that we are now in a position to undertake com-
plete overhauls and repairs to any make of Cars and Cycles under expert
supervision, also.

We are in a position to undertake any kind of repetition work in our
Fitting and Machine Shops, equipped with modern Machine Tools.

ACME MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Lamington Road,
New Factory Sleater Road, BOMBAY.

**THE
EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO.,**

Life Buildings, Horaby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Estd. 1891)

Telephone No. 595

Telegrams:—"EASTLIGHT."

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Just unpacked Consignments of

Insulation Testing Sets,
Heating Apparatus,
Boilers, Toasters, Irons,
Heating Plates,
Watchman's Clocks,

Fancy Presentation Table Lamps
Illumination Strips

Also Pumps, Motors, A. C. & D. C. Fans, etc.

Prices on Application.

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Your Confidence

They are sure to win. It is in their nature to do so.
Two Remarkable Remedies of Ayurved.

CHYVANPRASHVALEH—The Body & Brain Builder
(palatable) Rs. 2-8-0 per lb.

or
JEEVAN

DRAKSHASAVA—The Body & Brain Refresher.
(Delicious) Rs. 2-0-0 for 1½ lb.

ZANDU Pharmaceutical Works, Limited.

Branch—Mahajanvadi, KALBADEVI. | Factory—Elphinstone Road, BOMBAY

For Headache, Cold
and Rheumatism.

PRICE As. 8 only.

ESTABLISHED,
1858.

TELEPHONE No. 1954.

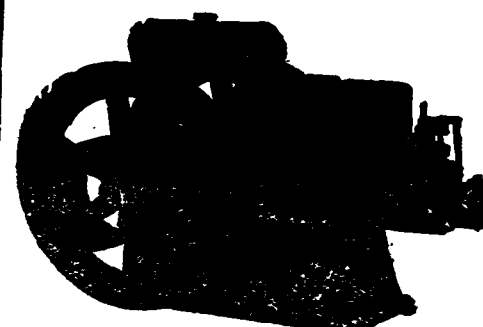
GANDIV
Anti Rheumatism.
BALM.

SOLE MAKERS,—
**Bhicka Cullianj
& Co.,**

Chemists & Druggists,
Shaik Memon St.,
BOMBAY.]

Large Stock

of Tools; Pumps, Elec. Lighting Sets

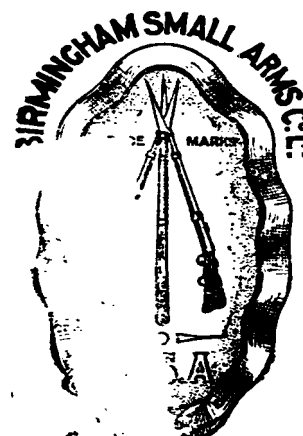


MACHINERY

Engines, Lathes, Chucks, Drills, etc
50, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Clubwalla & Co.,

**RIDE A
B.S.A. BICYCLE**
"Perfect in Every Part."



**"WELLINGTON
Cycle & Motor Co.:**

beg to inform all their
patrons and customers
that their new address is

**52, TAMARIND LANE
Shiltri Bank Buildings
Fort, BOMBAY**

where they will be too pleased to attend all future orders.

Quotations free on request from the above address.

Tele. Address: WOSHIM

FOR MOTORISTS ONLY

PETROL

FULL SUPPLY

MODERATE RATE

BRITISH AUTOMOBILE Co.,

HUGHES ROAD,
BOMBAY.

"DINSHAW"

Weekly Circular
OF

MACHINERY

For Immediate Sale.

Oil Engines, 4, 9, 10, 12, 50
Steam Engines and Boilers—
Vertical, 15, and 25 H. P.
Steam Engine Horizontal 10" by 20"
Lathes, 8, 10, 12, 20,
Drilling Machines, Radial,
Pillar & Wall.
Milling Machine.
Band Sawing Machine 24"
Saw Sharpening Machine.
Motors Electric, 5, 10, 15.
Boiler Feed Pumps, 1" to 5".
Centrifugal Pumps, 1" to 10".
Hot Air Pumps, 2".
Hand Pump, 1" to 2".
Gins Single and Double.
Grinding Mill, 18".
Scale, Cart weighing.
Lancashire Boiler, 30" by 7', 8',
and 24' x 6' x 150.
Dynamo Electric 27 Amp. 110 Volts.
10 Tons Ice Plant.
Greens Economiser 32 pipes.

BESIDES.

Gearing, Gin and Loom Sundries,
Oil, Belting, Ropes,
Sizing Flannels, China Clay.
Bleaching, Hoses, etc.

M. H. DINSHAW & Co.

Green Street, Fort,
BOMBAY

P. B. No. 448.

T. No. 4631.

T. A. AHORAT.

MARBLE

STATUES
BUSTS
FOUNTAIN
PILLARS
VASES

Genuine statuary and carmen marble
suitable for Parks, Palaces and Gardens are
made by best artists of Italy, just arrived
and offered at most reduced prices.
Please visit our show rooms.

C. BHOGILAL & Co.

55, Verna Hall, El. Circle, Fort BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 4852.

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WORKS COMPANY, LTD.**

REGISTERED OFFICE—"Banco Buildings"
Aligarh.

If you want RELIABLE LOCKS order
from a really RELIABLE FIRM.

Before you order for your future supply of
Locks, consult our price list. You will find
your wants satisfied with reliable goods at
reasonable prices.

Sets of 8, 9, 12 locks with masterkey and
locks in Division are supplied from stock.
A trial order solicited.

PHOTOGRAPHERS:—

Immediate orders invite or goods just
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Imperial P. O. P. Rs. 14-4 per quire
Solio " " 14-4 " "
Kestmere " " 14-4 " "
Bodoni 3 os. " 14-4 " "
Solio Postcards,
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Prints Self Toning Paper
S. Mahadeo & Son
Fort, BOMBAY.

KATOI

STICKS

Destroys Mosquitoes Rs. 1-4 per box
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Finsbury St., BOMBAY

Lok. Tilak's Marble Busts
MADE TO ORDER.



Tilak Memorial Committee wishing to have
a genuine bust or statue of him are requested
to ask from Mr. Wagh photographs of the
same lest they be misled. Lok. gave Mr.
Wagh special sittings and on approval of the
model placed an order for a marble bust
with him.

Lok's son says the bust is better than any
he saw until now. He and Mrs. Bhandarkar
write "the bust is a speaking likeness of
Lokamanya."

Lokamanya's marble and bronze busts
and statues of large and small sizes are also
being executed by Mr. Wagh.

V. V. WAGH, Sculptor.

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Manufacturers of Building fixtures, Furni-
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Gasoline is Gasoline economiser, Carbu-
retor troubles eliminated, power, speed and mil-
age increased 25 to 40 per cent., motor sag
troubles minimised.

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Taj Mahal Hotel, BOMBAY

Have a large and choice
selection of ornaments Bra-
celets, Rings, Necklets, etc.,
also Precious Stones which
can be set to any design in
gold or platinum.

Prices are strictly moderate
and inspection invited.

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's

TECHNO-CHEMICAL

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READY-MONEY Bldg., Arzoo
Pier, BOMBAY
UNDERTAKES

**Chemical Analysis
and Consultation.**

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N. S. MISTRY & Co.

Always large stock on hand
of

White Carrara Marble Tiles and Slabs
Real Belgium Black Marble Tiles
and colour

English White Glazed Tiles and Floor-
ing tiles, etc.

Old Custom House Road,

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Tel. Add.:—SATSANG.

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Every satisfaction
cooking guaranteed
Bangles Free on 11-10-20
**ANNAPURNA
COOKER CO.**
Near Oldness
GIRGAON.

ONE MORE FEATHER IN THE CAP OF THE HINDUSTHAN

Marking a new era in the history of Cinematography in India.

The latest production—A gorgeous triumph will be released shortly at the popular temple of selected pious pictures

CINEMA MAJESTIC

NEAR TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.

KANSA VADHA

A few of the prominent features of the photoplay. Faultless Photography.

Splendid settings and scenery, appropriate acting, and last but not the least the most popular and well-known story.

For the bookings of this masterpiece

as well as our previous successes, Krishna Janma, Kalia Mardan, Lanca Dahan, Usha Swapna, Ahilyodhar, Satee Tulsi Vrinda, Rama Janma, &c.

Apply to

THE HINDUSTHAN CINEMA FILM CO.

Managing Partner—Mr. Mayashankar M. Bhatta,

C/o Messrs. Mayashankar Thacker & Co.

47A, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.



OR THE End of the Tyrant King.

A very interesting episode depicting further adventures of

The Lord Shree Krishna

In his Childhood for the benefit of the whole Universe.

A sequel to the famous

Krishna Janma

AND

Kalia Mardan.

The Unprecedented Triumph

OF THE LATEST MASTERPIECE OF

The Kohinoor Film Manufacturing Co.

FROM THE POPULAR INDIAN MYTHOLOGY

KRISHNA-SUDAMA

THE TRIUMPH OF DEVOTION.



See
The Great
Temple of
Shree
Krishna
in
Dwarika
and
gratify your
heart's most
longed for
desire.

Don't fail
to hear the
Special In-
dian music
arranged for
this splen-
ded produc-
tion by an
expert in
Hindi Music
A rare Com-
bination o
the two
fine arts.

FOR TWO CONSECUTIVE WEEKS AT BOMBAY'S BEAUTIFUL PALACE

Cinema Majestic, Cinema de France, AHMEDABAD, etc

are the most convening proofs of its sterling merits.

For booking of this unique masterpiece as well as our previous successes, Birth of Shakuntala and Satee Parvatee, apply to

THE KOHINOOR FILM MFG., CO.

DADAR-BOMBAY.

SHOW

What the Leading Cinemas in India are showing
and these are

Universal "Jewels."

HOME

The Story of every Girl—
a picture of heat appeal
beauty, and good sense. Just
the kind of play that all
men like, who like women,
and that is saying a good
deal.

For Husband only.

A dramatic Story beauti-
fully dressed, tantalizing
with suspense, rich with
humor, a play for the whole
family.

Doctor and The Woman

The Story of a Doctor who
plays a double game with
love



MRS. CHARLIE CHAPLIN
(MILDRED HARRIS) in "HOME"
A LOIS WEBER PRODUCTION
UNIVERSAL-JEWEL

Featuring

Mildred Harris

NOW

Mrs. Charlie Chaplin.

For bookings apply to:—

Universal Film Manufacturing Co.,

Heera House, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY

Forbidden.

The Story of a happy
little poor girl who becomes
an unhappy rich wife—until
she finds that it was for her
own good that something
was forbidden. Never was
Mrs. Chaplin half so appeal-
ing, nor the producer more
artistic.

Price of a Good Time

The picture that made
Mildred Harris as famous
as her husband Charles
Chaplin.

Borrowed Clothes.

A picture that will fill
every woman's heart to over-
flowing.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

DR. K. S. GHASWALA, has REMOVED his CONSULTING ROOM from 3 Church Gate Street, Fort, to SLEATER ROAD, GRANT ROAD (down platform) next to Tarachand and Co., Chemists.

CONSULTATION HOURS as usual from 3 to 6 p.m. (S.T.). Phone No. 2429.

NOTICE

35TH INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS NAGPUR.

As the entire arrangement for English style of food shall have to be made by the Reception Committee as the English hotels are not available in Nagpur, delegates desirous of English style of food, earnestly requested to intimate to the undersigned not later than 5th December, 1920. The charges including board and lodging will be approximately Rs. 14 (fourteen) per head per day.

S. Y. DESHMUKH, Joint Secretary.

NOTICE

H. D. DRAUGHTSMAN required for drawing office and staff, thoroughly conversant with all branches of a draughtsman's work including plotting, enlarging and reducing of plans and sections and taking out areas, and must have a knowledge of photography and be able to develop. Permanent position. Pay Rs. 105 rising to Rs. 160. Applications, which must state age, and contain full details of professional experience, should be in own handwriting, envelope should be marked "DRAUGHTSMAN" and addressed to: The Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay, POONA.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1932 AND OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA, LTD. IN LIQUIDATION, AND OF THE AMRITSAR BANK LTD. IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE UNDER RULE XIX.

WHEREAS the Accounts of the Official Liquidator for the year ended 30th September, 1920, together with a summary thereof were filed in the High Court on the 1st November, 1920, notice is hereby given to all persons interested that any objections thereto should be made in writing to the Official Liquidator, or otherwise the accounts and the summary will be passed by the Hon. Supervising Judge.

S. B. BILLIMORIA, Official Liquidator. Lahore, 15th day of November, 1920.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for levelling, metalling, etc., the private streets known as (1) Ghelabhy Streets Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and (2) Wanzawadi passage running between Mahim Bazar Cross Road, and Lady James's Road, and (3) a portion of Mahomedan Street between Morland Road and Ripon Road will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant. Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one desirous to receive them by the undersigned, who will on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN, C.E., Ag. Executive Engineer. Municipal Offices. Bombay, 18th November, 1920.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BORIVLI.

BY order of the Saleste Taluka Local Board the undersigned will sell on the premises by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 28th November, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the following piece of vacant land situated in the village of Kanheri, close to the Borivli Station and admeasuring about 1,666 square yards. The land forms part of the Survey No. 32 of Moje No. 1 in Saleste Taluka of the Thana District. The conditions of the sale will be declared at the time of the sale. A deposit of 25 per cent. will have to be paid by the buyer immediately on the property being knocked down to him. The sale will be subject to sanction of the said Board.

JANMAYJAY CHUBILDAS, Chairman, Works Committee, Saleste Taluka Local Board. Borivli, 19th November, 1920.

ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION.

PROPOSED NEW COUNCIL CHAMBER, CALCUTTA.

ARCHITECTS are invited to submit designs in competition for the proposed Council Chamber to be built in Calcutta for the Legislative Council of Bengal. Premiums of £500, £250 and £100 will be awarded to the designs placed first, second and third respectively by the Assessor, Mr. Henry A. Crouch, F.R.I.B.A., Consulting Architect to the Government of Bengal. The conditions of this competition can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Public Works Department India Office, Whitehall, London, or to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, on payment of a deposit of Rs. 25. These payments will be returned on receipt of a "bona-fide" design or if the applicant declines to compete or returns the receipt of the deposit to competitors' questions.

C. P. WALSH, Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Public Works Department, Calcutta, India.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC.

MINISTRY OF THE COLONIES.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE DIPLOMATIC, GEOGRAPHICAL AND THE MARINE DEPARTMENTS.

NOTICE.

Re: "PANGIM" (ex-Nunamthai) "DAMAO" (ex-Brisbane) "ANIL" (ex-Veneta) "GOA" (ex-Martinofa) "DIU" (ex-Lichwofa).

THE CONSIGNEES of the Allied and neutral nationalities, who had merchandise on board the abovementioned ships are hereby notified that, according to the terms of the Decree No. 6988 dated the 1st of this month of October, they may claim the net balances to which they are entitled, of the sales or requisitions of the merchandise which form part of the cargo of the said ships, within the period of six months commencing from the 1st of this month of October.

The consignees should be accompanied by the following documents:—
(a) Application of the claimant or his legal representative.
(b) Certificate of nationality of the claimant, and granted by the Consul of the respective nation.
(c) Bill of Lading, duly endorsed whenever necessary.
(d) Power of Attorney of the owner of the merchandise, when the owner himself does not claim the same, indicating to whom the amount due should be paid in Portuguese India or in British India.
(e) Invoice showing that the seller has been paid for the merchandise.
(f) Certificate of guarantee, in accordance with the terms of Decree No. 3800 of the 28th of January, 1918, whenever necessary.

This certificate is only necessary when payments can be made only "on security". The said certificate should be granted by the Government of the claimant's country, undertaking the responsibility for the payment.

When the claimants themselves do not apply in person, they should give a power of attorney to any person of recognized credit in Portuguese or British India, so as to be able to sign the necessary documents for the receipt of what is due to them. All the abovementioned documents should be duly sealed (stamped) and accompanied by their respective translations in terms of Portuguese Law, and viced by the respective Portuguese consular authorities. The attorneys of the claimants, both in Portuguese India and in British India, should be enabled to remove any difficulties that may arise in the course of the proceedings due to fault in the compliance of any legal formality.

Claims, completed as above directed, should be addressed to:—

DIRECTOR DOS SERVICOS DIPLOMATICOS, GEOGRAFICOS E DE MARINHA, RECLAMACOES, MINISTERIO DAS COLONIAS LISBOA.

The Consignees who have already presented their claims at this Office of the Attorney (Procurador da Republica) of the Republic of Goa (Portuguese India), and on which orders have not yet been passed for waiting, and documents or their not being in accordance with law, may carry on the said proceedings themselves, or by their lawful attorneys within the same period of six months above referred to.

The Consignees who may have received their merchandise on security, or deposits in money, under the orders of the Attorney of the Republic (Procurador da Republica) of Goa (Portuguese India) may receive these deposits or cancel the security bonds, on producing legal documents which are waiting or complying with the legal formalities, the want of which gave rise to these deposits or security bonds.

After the expiry of the period of six months above referred to the payment of the claims legally passed shall be made at the Office of Goa, of which due notice will be published. Office of the Director of the Diplomatic, Geographical and the Marine Departments of the Ministry of the Colonies, at Lisbon, 2nd of October, 1920.

(Sd.) ERNESTO DE VASCONCELLOS, Capt. M. G.

NOTICE.

SHORT TERM DEPOSITS.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LTD., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dera Ismail Khan, Ferozepore City, Gurgaon, Gujranwala, Hapur, Hoshiarpur City, Hyderabad (Sind), Jammu, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Kanpur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpore, Mukana City, Montgomery, Patiala, Peshawar City, Quetta, Rawalpindi City, Sahibzada, Sialkote City, Srinagar (Kashmere) and Umballa City, is prepared to receive short term deposits special rates to be ascertained from the Head Office of the above mentioned branches.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MA. NECKBAL widow of Mulji Hamra and administratrix of the estate of Hemraj Lakshmidas, of Bombay has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, Mr. J. S. Mody and Co., Auctioneers, who are hereby notified that the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
All that piece of quit and ground rent land together with the messuage, or dwelling house standing thereon situated at Kazi Sayed Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 227 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 589 and New Survey No. 2509 and bounded on the East by the Kazi Sayed Street, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North by the house of Suba Gadhoo, and on the South by the property of Hajji Ibrahim Cader and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 785, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 17th day of Nov. 1920. MERWANJI KOLA & Co., Purchaser's Attorneys.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A Competent SURVEYOR for measuring land and Computing Areas. Must have experience of measuring the building work and preparing abstracts. Apply sharp to ABDULLA B. PEERMAHOMED, Architect, 21 Charchange Street, Fort.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GOVINDJI KUBERDAS, of Bombay, who has purchased the undermentioned property from KONDIRAM DAMODAR DHAVLE and KONDARI PANDURANG KHANDALE, who have agreed to purchase the same from VINAYAK RAO VISHVASRAO JAYKEER, VASANT VISHVASRAO JAYKEER, MADHUKAR VISHVASRAO JAYKEER, and PUTABAI widow of Vinayak Balaji Jayker, has contracted to sell to our clients, the property more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lien, easement or otherwise, however, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and also to the undersigned at their Office, No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY. All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land together with the building thereon (but not the temporary sheds erected by tenants), situate at Kandewadi on the South side of Shahi Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,315 square yards, be the same or more or less registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1758-1760, New No. 2797, Old Survey No. 548, New Survey No. 7800, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 887 (1), 888 (2), 888 (3) and Street Nos. 1-2A, 2B, and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by Sudhar Street, on or towards the West by the property belonging to Mrs. M. Gomes, Miss M. T. D'Mello and Messrs. H. H. Mantri, Kothare Chaturbhuj Jiwandas and others, on or towards the North by the property of D. A. Jaywant and on or towards the South by Kandewadi Lane.

Dated this 19th day of November, 1920. JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS, Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GULAM-HUSEIN TEBBI, of Bombay, has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described to our client VALIJI TAIBHOY. All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise, however, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand, if any, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY. All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-two square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1758-1760, New Nos. 8889, 8892, Old Survey No. 3/1295 and New Survey No. 211, together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "C" Ward No. 7329-7330, Street Nos. 65, 66 and 77, and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by the East by the property of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1758-1760, New Nos. 8889, 8892, Old Survey No. 3/1295 and New Survey No. 211, together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "C" Ward No. 7329-7330, Street Nos. 65, 66 and 77, and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by the East by the property of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1758-1760, New Nos. 8889, 8892, 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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE



EMMY WEHLEN

in

"LIFTING SHADOWS"

PATHE GAZETTE
and a Pollard Comedy.

To-day & To-morrow
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

*"Always the
Beast in you"*

She was a girl with high ideals.

Her marriage to this eccentric poet had been a cloud on her life.

If she divorced him, the long arm of the Ring of Death, a foreign secret society, would close in on her.

How Could She Escape?

SEE THIS

Dramatic
Thunderbolt
Tinged with
Timeliness

EMPIRE ORCHESTRA

The Music Programme will include selections from Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" and Friedman's Slavonic Rhapsody.

Bombay's popular Picture rendezvous.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

(Tram terminus Girgaum)
presents

THE FIRST INSTALMENT
of the great DETECTIVE SERIAL

THE INVISIBLE HAND

featuring the popular screen idol

Antonio Moreno

the famous athletic hero of the Serial HOUSE OF HATE.

This is a serial full of rich adventures and action with a wholesome thread of romance running throughout. It is a serial of organised law battling against organised crime. A serial that employs every known device of science in pursuit of crime and crime detection. Under ground tunnels, secret vanities under the bay, chests of jewels and disappearing walk, submarine dips and airplane flights these are just a few of the thousand thrills that sprinkle the action of "Pvisible Hand".

DO NOT MISS IT.

Four shows daily at 5-15, 7; 8-45 and 10-30, extra prize matinee on
SATURDAY and SUNDAY at 3-30.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
LAMINGTON ROAD.

JUST IMAGINE

A Big Personality like Jack Dempsey! A continued story of Rushing, Rousing adventure and flash and snap action, Plus Red-Blooded Thrills.

ALL IN

"Dare Devil Jack"

The Million Dollar Pathe Serial, featuring the Best known man in the world, who will surprise you by his daredevil Feats. Will Thrill you with his sensational Surprise, Men will admire Dempsey! Women will praise Dempsey! Children will hero-worship Dempsey.

THIS WEEK THIRD AND FOURTH EPISODES

TWO PATHE GAZETTES—LATEST

AND

ALL DRESSED UP—A POLLARD COMIC

Time:

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily, Bank Holidays and Sundays Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m. and Saturdays at 5 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST
CENTRAL THEATRE

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.

Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Remember the Sunday Evening Gathering.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

SPLENDID NEW PICTURE BILL

A Drama of Romance, Pathos and humour

"THE LOVE CALL"

Adapted from the story by Majory Cook.

The story of an uneducated frontier girl, the despair of her teachers, who answered the call of her heart and ran away to the mountains and the man she loved.

ALSO A ROLLICKING COMIC

"THE GAS ATTACK"

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!

Prices: Re. 1-8. Re. 1. As. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Re. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Re. 5 each.)

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)

The Management of this Palatial Picture Palace of Bombay owe an apology to their Patrons for their inability to screen this Week fresh parts of their whirlwind Universal Serial the "NIDONRIDERS."

Owing to unforeseen and unavoidable causes, the last Episodes have not reached Bombay in time, but it is earnestly hoped the Patrons will not to have wait for them very long. In the meantime the Cinema Precious is making up the deficiency by another Universal Jewel of surpassing Beauty and Vigour.

THIS WEEK!

The Proprietor of the

Cinema Precious

(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)

Present the universally adored Beauty Queen.

Dorothy Phillips

in a Soul-stirring 6 Reels Drama of Modern Life.

"A SOUL FOR SALE"

It is a Story that blurs out in unequivocal language the Stamps and pitfalls and the hypocrisy of the Life of to-day.

Can a mother dispose of her daughter, body and Soul, for a paltry sum of money? Is a girl entitled to obey her parent when she is asked to sell her soul, her honour to the highest bidder?

"A SOUL FOR SALE"

(6 Reels—6090 feet.)

The Universal Screen Magazine and a Comedy in the Programme.

Five Shows To-day and To-morrow at 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Cinema Precious

(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 Twice Nightly 9-45

VARIETY
VARIETY
VARIETY

The most sensational (and spectacular) Act ever brought to India

"The Brackens"
"The Brackens"

In an amazing series of Acrobatic Feats and Wire Walking.

The Largest salaried artistes ever brought to Bombay.

"PATHE GAZETTE"
"PATHE CARTOONS"
"PATHE PICTORIAL"
and

Harold Lloyd
Harold Lloyd

A Sparkling Comedy Cocktail

"High & Dizzy"

A Ritous Mirth Quake to rattle your Ribs shiver your liver and tickle your Tummy.

Popular Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1 and As. 8

THE EMPRESS

COMMENCING NEXT WEEK

27th November

A PATHE SERIAL

"THE THIRD EYE"

A serial of baffling mystery, intrigue and Romance. in fifteen episodes.

ARGEST DENTAL PRACTICE

EAST OF SUEZ

English and American dentistry

MODERATE FEES

All work fully guaranteed.

Dr. CARR, L.D.S., D.D.S.

Dental Surgeon,

107, Esplanade Road,

Over French Bank,

H. H. Jethabhai & Co.,

Chemists & Druggists

Sitaram Building (Near Crawford Market).

Chemicals, Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumeries, Hospital appliances and Skil requisites Trusses, Rubber Goods, etc., etc.,

ALWAYS AT HAND

LARGE FRESH STOCK

UNBEATABLE.

Service Uniformly Prompt, Right, Satisfying

All up country orders executed promptly and with greatest care.

Credit accounts with Government Departments and Standing firms open.

SABARKANTHA

MEANS

THE BEST ARRANGEMENT FOR

BOARDING

Only for High Caste Hindus.

Trial solicited

Behind Mumbhai Fort,
SUNDAY, 1

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS:

To-day and To-morrow
3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

A DRAMA OF YOUTH WHO BEAT FATE

EDGAR LEWIS PRODUCTION

"SHERRY"

A ROMANCE OF AMERICAN HOMES

The youth who wasted his money and fell to the depths and outcast

The girl, loveably spoiled, who wanted to run away to the big city.

The miser, whom everyone hated.

The black sheep who was caught robbing his rich aunt's house.

The sleep-walking mystery.

IT SATISFIES THE THIRST FOR SOMETHING DIFFERENT IN PHOTOPLAY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December 1911.)

BRANCHES—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Jharia and Lyallpur.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL... Rs. 1,00,00,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Rs. 1,00,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL (20-6-20)... Rs. 49,99,400

RESERVED FUND... Rs. 19,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—5 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

Deposits for Rs. 5,000 and above are received for 12 months at 6 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Alice Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

S. N. POCKHANAWALA

Managing Director

LARGE & FRESH STOCK

Mill Belting, Hydraulic Pump Leater, Roller Skins, Chroms Picking Bands, Sait and Attache Cases (real crocodile), Trunks, Bags, Leggings and Gaiters.

GENTS.	PER PAIR.	GENTS.	PER PAIR.
	Rs. 2s.		Rs. 2s.
Glace Kid shoes	6 4	Marching Boots	14 0
Million Shoes M.S.	5 6	Superior Shoes H.S.	10 6
Million Boots	6 10	Canvas Shoes	4 12
Monsoon Boots	6 14	Superior Boots H.S.	12 6
Albert Slippers from Rs. 4-2	Rs. 5	Ladies Shoes	5 10
Boys Boots	5 8	Ladies Boots	9 0

Packing and Postage Extra.

Trunks (all solid leather) 15" to 30" Rs. 35 to Rs. 65.

Suit Case 30" to 30" Rs. 70 to Rs. 45. Hand Bags 15" to 24" Rs. 16 to 26.

25 per cent advance money required from outstation Customers.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

SUTOR & Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Agents—The Western India Army Boot & Equipment Factory, Sion, Bomba.

EVERYBODY NEEDS IT.

Genuine and Reliable

MAKARADHWAJA

THE SPARKLING-GEM OF AYURVEDIC PHARMA-COPHIA

Always effective and safe even when repeated without Medical advice.

Invaluable in A to Z of Diseases. It acts where all others fail. Refuse substitutes and insist on having "Kalpataru" quality which means

GENUINE, GOOD AND TRUE

Price per Tola Rs. 30-0 7 Doses, Re. 1-4

Same Sadgunavalijarita " " 40-0 7 " " 1-14

" Siddha " " 62-8 7 " " 2-8

The Kalpataru Ayurvedic Works and Stores.

94, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

Telegrams:—"KALPATARU."

Build-up YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OF PURE EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy in

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM

and many other ailments of the human system.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Poona Gymkhana cricket match.
Hindu Gymkhana vs. Islam Gymkhana cricket match.
India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., meeting at the Islamia Building, Hornby Road, 4 p.m.
The adjourned public meeting of the cotton trade, in the hall of the Bombay Cotton Exchange, Ltd., 4 p.m.
Dr. Lankester's public lecture, in the Prabhakar Hall, Girgaum, 6-30 p.m., Mr. K. N. Nairarajan to preside.

SUNDAY, Nov. 21.

Fourth social gathering of the Prabhu Jolly cricketers at 4-30. Dr. Welkar presiding.
Steamer Narkunda with the outward mails of Nov. 4 expected to arrive at 7 a.m.
Cricket matches: (1) Bombay Gymkhana v. Poona Gymkhana, B. Gymkhana ground; (2) Hindu Gymkhana v. Islam Gymkhana.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	H.M.	H.M.
Panjab Mail (via Jubbulpore)	17.00	15.00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	12.15	11.00
Madras Mail	9.40	11.15
Poona Mail	11.30	14.45
2nd and 3rd Poona Express	12.00	14.15
Poona Express	10.40	7.15
Delhi and Lucknow Express	8.40	11.30

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday, the 1st July, 1920 Standard time is given in all cases:—

	H.M.	H.M.
Bombay-Peshwar Mail	11.10	10.30
Calcutta Mail	11.10	10.30
Madras Mail	11.10	10.30
Delhi and Lucknow Express	11.10	10.30

The Down Gujarat Mail does not stop at Grant Road.

Domestic Occurrence.

IN MEMORIAM.

NUNES.—In memory of Johnnie Nunes, who passed away on the 21st November, 1919. There will be a Requiem High Mass on the 22nd instant at 7 a.m. in the Church of St. Andrews, Bandra.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The city's total mortality on Thursday was 127 as against 109 on the corresponding day last year and 113 in 1918.

DAIWADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Society Mr. Nanabhai P. Mandekar will deliver a lecture on "Wealth" in Marathi at 5 p.m. to-morrow in the society's usual hall.

GUJARATI HINDU STREE MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal will be held a lecture to-day, 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Marwadi Vidyalya, Sandhurst Road.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Members of the Special as well as the Common jury summoned for the ensuing Criminal sessions are required to attend at the High Court, to-day (Saturday), the 20th instant at 11 a.m. (S. T.).

A CONDOLENCE MEETING.

An adjourned special general meeting of the Association will be held at 5 p.m. (S. T.) to-morrow, at the Servants of India Society's Home to express regret at the death of Mr. Atmaram Sitaram Wagh.

PAREL MAHILA MANDAL.

The Parel Mahila Mandal meets on the 20th of November 1920 in the Library Hall of the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League at 2 p.m. (S. T.). Dr. S. W. Patil L.M. and S. will conduct the first Aid Class.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The Young Amateurs Union will perform a variety of performance in aid of the Building Fund of the Gokhale Education Society's New English School, at 3-15 p.m. (S. T.), to-day, at the Victoria Theatre, Grant Road.

PAREL BOYS' CLUB.

The Parel Boys Club meets on Sunday the 21st of November 1920, at the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League at 2 p.m. (S. T.).

COMMODIOUS AND COMFORTABLE HALLS.

TO LET FOR MODERATE HIRE

Magnificently furnished and fitted with fans and electric lights for Parties, Receptions, Musical Concerts, Social Gatherings, etc., etc. For particulars apply:

THE PREMIER FURNISHING AND DECORATING CO., LTD.

82, Anroli House, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY 4.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL 1918

MOHANLAL & CO.

JEWELLERS.

197-201 3rd Vernon St.,

BOMBAY.

Tele. No. 1793

All school going Boys are requested to attend it.

PRABHU JOLLY CRICKETERS.

The fourth social gathering of the Club will be held at the Grand Marwadi Vidyalya, to-morrow at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. Motiram Balkrishna Velkar will preside and Mrs. Krishna M. Velkar will distribute the prizes.

THE NATIONAL LABOUR UNION.

A general meeting of this Union will be held on Sunday the 21st of November 1920, at the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.), to appoint the office bearers for the ensuing year. All the members of this Union are requested to attend it.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By the permission of Lt.-Col. A. J. Welch and Officers of the Band of the Kings Own Scottish Borderers will play a programme of Music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day at 6 p.m.

ZOROASTRIAN BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Brotherhood at the Hall of the Tutorial High School, Grant Road, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-morrow, Mr. H. T. Tarapore will deliver a lecture on "India's Claim to Parliamentary Government" when Mr. K. Nairarajan of the "Indian Social Reformer," will preside.

PAREL PARLIAMENT.

The Parel Parliament meets on Sunday the 21st of November 1920, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), in the Library Hall of the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League. The subject to be discussed is "The Rule of the Proletariat."

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali will be held on Sunday next, 21st instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Laxminagar, New Bhawadi Road, Girgaum, to consider the requisition sent in by Mr. Baji Vishnu Nerurkar and others, and other matters.

MARATHA PROVIDENT FUND LTD.

The Silver Jubilee of the Maratha Provident Fund Ltd. will be celebrated in the Hira Baug, at 3-30 p.m. to-morrow, under the chairmanship of Mr. H. T. Tarapore, Dhruv J.P. and on the same occasion annual distribution of prizes to deserving and poor school-going children recommended by the members of the Fund will take place.

PIR MOTAMIYAN SAHEB ON TOUR IN GUJARAT.

Pir Motamiyan Saheb of Mangrol will leave Grant Road Station at 1 p.m. to-day by the passenger-train for Surat. He will stay there for two days and then will proceed to Padra, Ekabara and other places in Gujarat, where he will preach the public to keep a copy of the Holy Quran. The Secretary of the Bombay Humanitarian League appeals to the public to hear the Pir Sahib's lecture and follow his disinterested advice.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Friday, 19th Nov. 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Bahrain	Red Sea	22/11	T.M. & Co
B Saigon	Maru Kobe	21/11	T.M. & Co
D E Varzin	Antwerp	N.F.	K.N. & Co
F Nour-El	Bahr	N.F.	P. Madras & Co
M Egypt	N.F.	N.F.	P. Madras & Co
N Cien Lunday	N.F.	N.F.	J.F. & Co
P Burma Maru Kobe	25/11	O.S. Kaisha	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Yotoropu	Maru	22/11	N.Y. Kaisha
2 Scindia	L'pool	28/11	Graham & Co
3 Coconada	N.F.	N.F.	M.M. & Co
7 Sultanah	Gulf	22/11	P.G. & Co
9 Frandale	Calcutta	N.F.	J.F. & Co
12/13 Loyalty	N.F.	N.F.	N. Morari & Co

ALEXANDRIA DOCK.

2 Kaiser-i-Hind	London	22/11	M.M. & Co
3 Assaye	London	23/11	M.M. & Co
4 Orna	N.F.	N.F.	M.M. & Co
6 Dongola	N.F.	27/11	M.M. & Co
8 Moora	Karachi	N.F.	J.F. & Co
9 Banca	Batavia	29/11	M.M. & Co
11 Santa Maria	N.F.	N.F.	S. Wallac & Co
12 St. Andrew	Calcutta	23/11	Graham & Co
13 Artemisa	N.F.	28/11	Graham & Co
14 Maragala	Africa	23/11	M.M. & Co
15 Warawalla	Batavia	29/11	P.G. & Co
17 Sandakan	Aden	22/11	K.N. & Co

HARBOR WALL.

Firozi	N.F.	N.F.	T.M. & Co
Chakidina	N.F.	N.F.	M.M. & Co
Abydos	N.F.	N.F.	P.G. & Co
Varsova	N.F.	N.F.	M.M. & Co

A REQUEST COUPLED WITH THREAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 19.

The Non-Cooperators addressed a large gathering, yesterday, and passed a resolution requesting Jala Hukim-ul-Lah and others to withdraw their candidature for seats in the Reformed Councils, and threatening to boycott them if they did not comply with the people's wishes. The voters were also asked to refrain from voting.

A BUSINESSMAN'S ENTERPRISE IN AVIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

A communication, received from Messrs. Handley Page Indo-Burma Transport Company, Ltd., states that a well-known businessman in Calcutta has recently purchased two aeroplanes, the first of which has just arrived in the docks, and that he proposes to use this machine very largely for visiting out-stations, in which he has interests, thereby economising in valuable time.

EXAMINATION FOR I. F. D.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 18.

The Government of India are notifying that the examination, already announced, for the selection of six probationers for the Indian Finance Department to be held this year, at Allahabad, will commence on Monday the 19th December 1920.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

REVISION OF TEACHERS' SALARIES.

MR. MEHTA'S AMENDMENT CARRIED.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ORGANISATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held under the presidency of Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, on Friday.

PIMMRY TEACHERS' SALARIES.

The Corporation resumed the adjourned debate on the further representation of the Schools Committee on the question of a revision of the salaries and allowances of the Bombay Municipal school teachers. At a previous meeting a proposition was moved by Mr. N. V. Mandlik, seconded by Dr. M. C. Javie sanctioning the proposals made in the Committee's letters for the revision of the scales of salaries of the teachers and other persons employed in the Municipal schools in charge of the Committee, and intimating to the Standing Committee that the Corporation would be prepared on its recommendation to sanction an additional grant of Rs. 1,67,000 for the year 1920-21 to meet the additional expenditure involved in carrying out the proposals.

The several grades as revised by the Schools Committee and recommended in the proposition are as follows plus the war allowance which is to remain Rs. 16 on salaries below 40 and Rs. 17 on salaries above 40 p.m.:—

Untrained persons Rs. 30 p.m.; Qualified Teachers Rs. 35-1-55 p.m.; 1st Year Train Teachers Rs. 35-1-65 p.m.; 2nd Year Train Teachers Rs. 40-2-80 p.m.; 3rd Year Train Teachers Rs. 50-3-110 p.m. To the original proposition, an amendment was moved by Dr. A. G. Viegas, seconded by Dr. M. B. Velkar, fixing the scales of the salaries of the teachers as follows exclusive of the war allowance which should be paid at the rates proposed:—Untrained Teachers Rs. 35-1-55 p.m.; Qualified Teachers Rs. 40-1-70 p.m.; 1st Year trained teachers Rs. 40-2-80 p.m.; 2nd Year trained teachers Rs. 55-3-105 p.m.; 3rd Year trained teachers Rs. 55-4-135 p.m. Another amendment was moved by Mr. B. N. Motiwala and seconded by Mr. Baman Behram, proposing the following scales of salaries:—Untrained teachers Rs. 30; qualified teachers Rs. 35-1-55; 1st year trained teachers Rs. 35-2-65; 2nd year trained teachers Rs. 40-3-80; and 3rd year trained teachers Rs. 50-4-110.

A third amendment, which was moved by Mr. Byramji B. D. Jijibhoy, and seconded by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarakadas, suggested the following scales as asked for by the teachers: Vernacular final Rs. 45 rising to Rs. 75; 1st year trained teachers Rs. 50 to Rs. 100; 2nd year trained teachers Rs. 55 to Rs. 125; and 3rd year trained teachers Rs. 60 to Rs. 150, with a war allowance and with the maximum to be reached in 20 years.

A fourth amendment, was moved by the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta supporting the scale proposed by Dr. Viegas but leaving out the yearly increment in the case of untrained teachers.

This amendment was seconded by Mr. Hussainbhai A. Lalji.

A fifth amendment moved by Mr. Rajaram Tukaram, and seconded by Mr. B. B. Mantri, was to the effect that all the papers on the subject he referred to the Primary Education Committee of the Corporation and in the meanwhile the proposals of the Schools Committee with regard to the pay of primary teachers be adopted.

MR. MEHTA'S AMENDMENT FALLS TO COL. GIDNEY'S LOT.

Col. Gidney said there could be no comparison between the work done by school teachers and clerks. The former trained the brains of their children and moulded the character of future citizens. Their claims therefore deserved more sympathetic consideration at their hands than those of clerks and such other municipal employees. He was in favour of granting the scales of pay asked for by the teachers themselves, but did not want to encourage jansins among untrained teachers who would not get training, and he would therefore give them no increment as long as they remained untrained. He moved an amendment fixing the following scales of salary:—Untrained teachers, starting salary Rs. 35 and no increment; qualified teachers 40-1-15 (with efficiency bar at 50)-65; 1st year trained teachers 45-2-15 (bar at 55)-80; 2nd year trained teachers 50-2-15 (bar at 65)-120; 3rd year trained teachers 60-5 (bar at 85)-150.

Mr. Rahimtulla M. Chinoy seconded the amendment.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said he had the fullest sympathy with teachers but before members accepted any of the amendments he would ask them to consider the question from the financial point of view. Then, if they granted these increases to teachers they might have to consider the claims of clerks who had no other source of income while teachers had.

MR. COWASJI JEHLANGIR.

Mr. Cowasji Jehlangir trusted members would realise that the Corporation were among the largest employers of labour in Bombay and that when they talked of the salaries of one section of their servants it affected the conditions and salaries of the other sections. His sympathies were completely with teachers and these might well be put in a different category from other municipal employees, and even if the Corporation were a big more generous to teachers than others they would be justified in that. He was in entire sympathy with the proposals made in the Hon. Mr. Mehta's amendment, but he wanted the thing to be done in a dignified and constitutional manner.

He understood that the School Committee's decision had been unanimously arrived at after a full discussion of the question in all its bearings. It might be a different thing if the Committee were divided on a particular question but here they were unanimous in their decision.

It would be unconstitutional for the Corporation to pass proposals other than those made by the Committee and would also be putting the latter in an undignified position in the eyes of the teachers. The latter should know that they were under the Committee and it was the Committee they had to look up to in these matters. Otherwise they would be teaching the teachers insubordination. He was in favour of the proposals made in Mr. Mehta's amendment but desired that they should come through the proper channel, namely the Schools Committee who should be informed of the Corporation's views in the matter. He however did not wish to move an amendment and would support Mr. Mehta's amendment.

MR. MODY'S SUPPORT.

Mr. H. P. Mody said he did not think it was unconstitutional to pass the amendments. In these the Corporation were merely expressing their opinion and it might not be accepted by the Committee. It would not be a reflection on the Committee if they suggested some other remedy what it had done. He supported Mr. Mehta's amendment.

Closure was at this stage applied to the debate.

MR. MEHTA'S AMENDMENT CARRIED.

Mr. Motiwala withdrew his amendment, and all the other amendments were defeated by large majorities, with the exception of the Hon. Mr. Mehta's amendment which was carried, 22 members voting for and 4 against it. Mr. Mehta's amendment was next carried as a substantive proposition.

HEALTH DEPT. ORGANIZATION.

The Corporation considered a letter to the President, dated the 23rd July 1920, from Mr. Felix D'Souza, inviting attention to a series of articles by Mr. Joseph Baptista appearing in the Bombay "Chronicle" of the 1st, 7th, 10th and 20 April 1920, under the heading "Health Department Organization" and also to a recent one appearing in the same paper of the 21st July 1920 under the heading "Glasgow Corporation" and stating that the scheme for the reorganization of the Health Department work and provided for carrying it out efficiently by employing the right sort of men and women, whereas the Bombay Health Department scheme recently sanctioned was far from what it ought to be and appeared to be both extravagant and incomplete; requesting that Mr. Baptista's articles as well as the Bombay Health Department scheme might be placed before the new Health Officer for his opinion and that his recommendations if any might be considered by the Corporation.

The Commissioner, in his letter dated the 18th October said:—I have the honour to refer to Corporation Resolution No. 4689 of 13th August 1920, and to say that the scheme for the reorganization of the Health Department was framed before the appointment of the Officers now responsible for its administration and approved by the Corporation immediately after their appointment. Arrangements have been made to put it into force and cannot at this early date be cancelled without throwing the Health Department into confusion. At the end of a trial period of some 12 months the Scheme will be reconsidered in the light of the experience gained and due weight will be given to the suggestions and criticisms put forward by Messrs. D'Souza and Baptista.

Dr. M. C. Javie moved that the parties be referred to the effect of the Commissioner's letter.

Dr. Javie said the Corporation had approved of the scheme and it should be given a fair trial.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand seconded the proposition, which was carried.

The Corporation adjourned to Monday.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Bengal Bank rate for demand loans has been raised from six to seven per cent.

There was a labor strike in the Engineer. ing College. All college classes are working as usual. Pandit Malaviya is still indisposed.

There was a luncheon party at Government House, Madras, on Thursday, to meet H. H. Prince Amaratunga of Ceylon.

The total subscriptions to Imperial Indian Relief Fund during September amount to Rs. 21,188,898-13-0.

It is stated that Dr. Iqbal has resigned the Secretaryship of the General Council of the Anjuman Himayat-ul-Islam, Lahore.

Preparations are being made for extending a hearty welcome to M. Clemenceau by the residents of French Chandernagore, during the ex-Premier's visit to that city.

As cholera season has commenced a series of new sanitary posters has just been issued by the Sanitary Department of Bengal, with a view to educating villagers in regard to the prevention of the disease.

The Secretary of State has appointed Mr. Rolfenden, M.B.E., to the Indian Educational Service as Professor of Mechanical Engineering in the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.

The annual Convocation of the Punjab University will be held on the 21st December. Justice Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee of the Calcutta University will address the Convocation. This is the first time that an eminent Indian educationalist, from another province, has been invited to address the Convocation of the Punjab University.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon attended wedding of Mr. A. C. Duff, Private Secretary to the Governor, and Miss Phillips, niece of the Hon. Mr. Justice W. W. Phillips, at St. George's Cathedral, on the 17th instant, and the reception afterwards. Mr. and Mrs. Duff have gone to Kodaikanal.

AGE-LIMIT FOR SCHOOL-LEAVING EXAMINATION.

PROPOSAL FOR ABOLITION.

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held on Friday, Sir Ch. Manlal Sotavalad, Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

Consideration was given to a proposal to split up the Board of Studies in Sanskrit and allied languages into two separate Boards, one representing the classical languages and the other the vernaculars.

The Hon. Sir Lallubhai A. Shah moved, as recommended by the Syndicate, an alteration in regulation 31 relating to the Faculty of Arts by which the Board of Studies was split up into two, one for Sanskrit, Pali, Ardha-Masadihi, Avesta and Pahlavi, and the other for Marathi, Gujarati and Kanarese.

The proposition was agreed to.

F. S. BHAVNAGRI SCHOLARSHIP.

The Senate considered a proposal to amend the regulations relating to the Framji Sorabji Bhavnagri Scholarship so as to make it obligatory on the scholar to appear at the B. A. examination in the optional group of language with Avesta and Pahlavi as one of the languages constituting the group.

On the motion of Sir Temulji B. Nari-man, the regulation relating to the scholarship was modified to give effect to the proposal.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved the addition of Portuguese to the list of second languages recognised for the First Arts, Intermediate, B. A. (Pass) and M. A. examinations.

Dr. Viegas said Portuguese was spoken by several thousand people in British India. It was the only European language that had become a vernacular of this country. The resolution was passed.

AGE LIMIT FOR SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION.

The Senate also considered a proposal to abolish the limit of age for admission to the School Leaving Examination, the limit being sixteen years.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye moved, as recommended by the Syndicate, that the regulation relating to age-limit be deleted; that Government be requested to assent to this modification of the regulations relating to the School-Leaving Examination thus amended be brought into operation in the year 1922.

Mr. Paranjpye said the question of age-limit for the Matriculation Examination had a history. There were periods when there had been no age-limit, and statistics for those periods showed that a vast majority of candidates were over 16 years, and only a very small number below that age. The latter were promising and deserving students and it mattered much if they had to wait a year or two. It would hamper them in their future career, as for instance, in their resolution to appear at the I. C. S. examination.

Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar seconded the proposition.

The Vice-Chancellor suggested that as the question was a very important one and as the time before them was short, further consideration of the subject should be adjourned.

On the motion of Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, further consideration of the motion was adjourned till the next Senate meeting.

BRITISH LABOUR PARTY AND CONGRESS.

MR. BEN SPOOR M.P. TO ATTEND AS REPRESENTATIVE.

Mr. Patel, General Secretary of the Congress has received the following cable from the British Labour Party.

"British Labour Party executive appoint Ben C. Spoor M. P. as its representative at the forthcoming Indian National Congress. Arrives Bombay by Pilsna, beginning of December. Wish every success."

HENDEBSON,

Secretary.

Mr. Patel has been asked by the All-India Congress Committee to make all arrangements for Mr. Spoor's reception and tour in India and he will be glad to have the suggestions and co-operation in this behalf of Congress Committees, affiliated bodies and public men.

200 DURWANS "DOWN TOOLS."

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CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, November 20, 1920.

SENTRIES PASS!

The arrival of a Viceroy, a Commander-in-Chief or even a provincial satrap is always, according to time-honoured custom, made the occasion for a homily in the form of a welcome. In accordance with a hearty welcome to that distinguished soldier, General Lord Rawlinson, the new Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces in India who arrives by the Narkunda, we echo the sentiment of the whole country when we say that no better selection could have been made to fill such an important position. In Lord Rawlinson India secures the services of an eminent soldier endowed with abounding energy and resolute will. "Possessed of unusual intellectual qualities," wrote "The Times" on the announcement of his appointment, "Lord Rawlinson is gifted with a great clearness of thought and expression." After distinguished service in the Sudan and South African wars, Lord Rawlinson's achievements culminated in 1918, when, as the head of the redoubtable Fourth Army in the "Battle of a Hundred Days," he smashed the Hindenburg line, which hastened the collapse of the German forces. Later on he was sent to direct the withdrawal of the British forces in Northern Russia, having, meanwhile, been rewarded with a peerage and a grant from Parliament on behalf of the country. His lordship was in command at Aldershot before his present appointment. A gallant soldier with such a brilliant past will no doubt be welcomed by Indians and Europeans alike. In his new administrative capacity Lord Rawlinson will, we hope, display the same fairness and clear insight as has distinguished him in the past. The force of his personality will, we trust, dispel all the crude and antiquated notions which still obfuscate the bureaucracy in India. The various anomalies in the Arms regulations and the grievances and disabilities of Indian soldiers will doubtless be his first subject of consideration when he takes over charge from Sir Charles Munro. We are not prepared to believe

that he comes with the distinct mission of giving effect to the recommendations of the Escher Committee, the absurdity of many of which has been clearly demonstrated in these columns. The same courage and firmness which he has displayed upon so many battle fields will be needed in this role to defeat the many insidious proposals made by the Escher Committee—which, his lordship must be aware, have evoked hostile criticism in the British no less than the Indian Press. The main proposal of the Escher Committee; i.e., to place the Indian command under the Imperial General Staff, is as dangerous as a matter of policy as it is derogatory to the people of India, and there are other things which will require the immediate attention of Lord Rawlinson, though we would not embarrass him at this stage with a detailed list of them. All that we ask of his lordship is that he will keep an open mind while seeking to adjust the rather unbalanced and unbalanced military mechanism of India, and eschew the world-old ideas of the tin-gods of Simla, who have so often muddled matters in the past. Let us hope that when inaugurating reforms Lord Rawlinson will instil into every branch of the Military Department of the Government of India a healthy and reviving moral force which will restore the confidence of the people and create mutual trust between Indians and Europeans. India has become politically self-conscious to the fullest extent, and differences and distinctions between White Brahmins and Coloured Brahmins must be removed so that a new era may dawn to the lasting happiness of the population in this "land of regrets and unfulfilled promises."

In bidding farewell to H. E. General Sir Charles Munro, the out-going Commander-in-Chief who decided to retire before the completion of his full term owing to considerations of health, we should be failing in our duty if we did not point out the heavy strain he has undergone since 1916. Coming at a time, when the Indian Army Administration had fallen into serious discredit, Sir Charles, who "was given a very free hand" though it has never been clear that he made full use of his powers, worked hard to reconcile divergent elements. The shadows of the early Mesopotamian muddle hung over the Army Headquarters at Simla, while there "was much discontent among the troops especially among British officers of the Indian Army." Under such exceptional circumstances General Munro had to exercise considerable tact. The allegation that he has shown little disposition to modify the excessive centralization which he found on his arrival, is puerile, as the knowledge that Viscount Escher's Committee had been charged with the task of framing fresh military reforms in addition to the recommendations of the Nicholson Committee of 1911, would not encourage anybody to inaugurate a bold policy of reform such as that of decentralization. Owing to the unprecedented drain on India's military resources, Sir Charles had been short of men and munitions to an extent unknown to any of his predecessors. Hence the shortage of materials and insufficiency of progress—charges levelled against him during the last Afghan campaign—can not fairly be laid at his door, the possibilities of transport and medical arrangements being at the time far below the standard. The policy of scattering small "packets" of troops over an area of 150,000 square miles of Mesopotamia, in the midst of a warlike population possessing 200,000 modern rifles, is an achievement of the War office, no doubt, but we have yet to know what stand Sir Charles made against the vagaries of the War Office in its outrageous policy of employing Indian troops abroad as the cannon fodder of British Imperialism, of which the aim was to deprive "insurgent" States of liberty. The policy of acquiescence in the dictates of the War Office, or rather the Cabinet, where a set of irresponsible squanderers, insensitive to reason or remorse, appear to be intent on bringing England to the verge of moral and financial bankruptcy, has evoked a storm of protest not only from India, but throughout the civilised world. In justice to India a stand ought to be made, for the preservation and economy of her wealth and Man-power and for the safety of India's territorial boundaries. This would appeal to any honest judgment, whether of a soldier or a civilian, and would earn the lasting gratitude of the whole Indian nation. We wish that we knew enough about the policy of Sir Charles Munro to enable us to declare that he had made such a stand upon behalf of India.

"EXTREMIST VITUPERATION."

A regular pseudonymous contributor to the "Madras Times" has lately been devoting so much attention to the Bombay "Chronicle," that the former paper has thought it necessary to refer to us

editorially in a tone of mild reproach quite unexceptionable: "We make full allowance for there always being two sides of a question, but who is there who has cared to examine any of the evidence given for the terrible slaughter of the Armenians, who can doubt for a moment that the Turks have been responsible for the greatest crime in history." We have not only cared to examine, but we have examined, not any selected evidence, but all the evidence given on both sides and we not only doubt the conclusion arrived at by the partisans of the Armenians in the heat of wartime propaganda, but deny it flatly. "Take again the case of Palestine and Syria. The inhabitants of those districts are not angels, but no-one can deny the deliberate process of starvation, whereby thousands died in Lebanon and other districts." We do not know who claimed that the peoples of Syria were angels, but we do know that men in a position to be well-informed regarding their condition deny that it was as the "Madras Times" depicts it; notably Lieut.-Col. Phillott who was in charge of the relief sent out from England on what he describes as a false cry raised on purpose to defame the Turks. "One needs only to read a recent article by the editor of the Bombay 'Chronicle' in which, in order to prove the Turk is an ideal ruler, it is shown how, by virtue of his inherent goodness, he kept the peace." The editor of the "Madras Times" protests against the identification of Turkey with Islam. "The Moslem faith is something greater than the Turk." All that is perfectly fair and legitimate. The "Madras Times" has as good a right to its opinion as we have to ours.

But when we turn to the much more earnest lucubrations of the pseudonymous writer who contributes Bombay news to the same journal we find a tone, and certain individual remarks, which strike us as exceedingly objectionable. We are accused of "stirring up antagonism" because we stated in a leading article that "in the East (including Turkey) honour is still high above self-interest." The article in question was entitled "National Honour," and in the course of it we pointed out that the British and Europeans generally, while still cherishing personal honour, had lost the very sense of national honour. That seemed, and seems to us, one of the chief causes of the present Anti-British feeling in the East. We indicate such causes in the hope that they may be removed. The writer in the "Madras Times" evidently considers that even to mention this is to be anti-British; that Britons must all hold together to support "my country right or wrong." But we should say that it is precisely that tendency in Englishmen to shut their eyes to those shortcomings in their country's conduct which are evident to their opponents, that embitters an unfortunate condition of affairs and makes it lasting. The attitude is neither honest nor intelligent, since it ignores some recent facts of history and takes no count of the opponent's point of view. It is by sympathy, and not by organised lack of sympathy, that the present strained relations between England and her Oriental subjects are to be relaxed; and therefore we contend that every Englishman who honestly tries to understand the Eastern point of view, and judge it fairly, is a better friend to England at this juncture than the kind of Englishman who regards that point of view as merely impudence upon the part of "natives." "Extremist vituperation." What other than a thoroughly bad and all round disadvantageous end can conceivably be reached by this venomously crazy teaching that civilisation as known to the Western world is based upon dishonesty and villainess, and that only the Oriental is ever a man of honour? Only the most ignorant can be deceived into believing such spiteful rubbish, and is it decent, is it playing the game, to offer them (i.e. the readers of "The Chronicle") such poisonous fare? The writer "in all seriousness and modesty is moved to ask." What game, we should like to know. We are not playing any game. We are in earnest, and we ask our readers whether in the Bombay "Chronicle," during the few weeks of our editorship, they have seen anything in the nature of "extremist vituperation" or of "venomously crazy teaching" to compare with the above.

But that is after all a matter of opinion, and if the "Madras Times" has the complacency to lend its columns to that sort of writing, we cannot complain. What we do complain of is a downright falsehood coupled with an innuendo meant to damage our reputation in English eyes. Quoting, with the usual sneer, another article of ours, the writer says: "Asked to establish an Information Bureau in London, so that their goodness and greatness might no longer be hidden under a bushel, they (i.e. the Turks) at length consented with reluctance to provide about £250 per annum for this undertaking; and there you have the measure of their innocence and good faith." He adds in a parenthesis: "As a matter of

actual fact, quite apart from all the main propaganda expenditure, the salary of the Bureau's secretary alone was double this amount; but such sordid details must not be allowed to spoil an argument or disfigure an editorial period." As a matter of actual fact, the proposed Turkish Press Bureau in London in 1914 (the date was given in our article) never materialised; there never was a Turkish Information Bureau in London, and therefore there was never any secretary, nor any propaganda expenditure, of such a bureau. But it is perfectly well known to many people that the present editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" was for some months the Secretary of the Islamic Information Bureau, founded in 1919, for which the funds were subscribed entirely by subjects of the British Empire. What could be fairer or more honourable than to suggest that the Islamic Information Bureau was an agency of the Turkish Government and that its secretary was therefore the agent of an "Enemy Power"? With regard to the remuneration for the Secretary of the I. I. B., the figure of £500 per annum was at first suggested by Sir Theodore Morrison, one of the founders of the Bureau, but the Secretary reduced the proposition by one-half because he could not give his whole time to the undertaking. As to what he actually received for his service in connection with the Bureau, Mr. Yakub Hasan of Madras can give the editor of the "Madras Times" a full account of it. It does not run to three figures. There is only one man in the world, who can possibly be under the impression that the present Editor of "The Chronicle" received £500 a year as secretary of the Islamic Bureau. That man—a "friend" of twenty years standing—happened to call upon him at his house in the country when Sir Theodore Morrison's suggestion was first made, and to be told of it. But he heard nothing of the subsequent developments, since he soon afterwards went out to India to fill an important Government position in connection with the Press.

Notes of the Day.

What is Indecent?

A Press telegram which was returned to the sender on the plea that it was "indecently worded against Government" and so "objectionable to the Higher Authorities", has been forwarded to us for comment by the Secretary of the Sarva Janik Sabha, Mirzapur. We have been unable to discover in its wording the least "indecent" even "against Government." At any rate scores of Press telegrams, more violently worded, are daily passed along the wires presumably with the sanction of the Higher Authorities. Or can it be that there exist in India authorities even higher than those we ordinarily have to deal with and that those Higher Authorities are usually asleep, but occasionally rouse themselves sufficiently to stop a telegram—any telegram—to remind the world of their existence. The message called indecent runs as follows:—

"Swami Satyadevjee Parivrajak paid his long expected visit to Mirzapur, was given enthusiastic reception by the public headed by Munshee Raj Bahadur Lall, Chairman, Municipality, profusely garlanded on platform, was taken in city for procession, thousands participated, mass meeting held at Barastala, ten thousand people attended. Swamijee gave message of Non-Cooperation, told heart-rending stories, Punjab sufferings, explained Khilafat question, audience wept tears running down from eyes; he said, 'no honest man can co-operate with such dishonest tyrannical Government.' Jail is the only place for honourable men. Indians must be ready for every kind of sacrifice, four walls of jail cannot imprison the ideas of liberty, repression brings freedom nearer. Martyr's blood lays down the foundation of Swarajya, Sanjayee Bharatwarsh will fight the war of love and will conquer the materialistic civilization of Europe." If the "Higher Authorities" object to that as indecent, we shall have henceforth to mind our P's and Q's. The words

"Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage"
will be "indecent against Government" and objectionable before we know where we are. Boycott of Councils.

We are informed by a valued correspondent that there are 325 voters in the Dahama Taluka of the Thana District for the elections to the Bombay Provincial Legislative Council. On the 16th instant—"Polling Day," though no one would have thought it—only four of the said voters turned up to record their votes. Our correspondent calls this "a striking proof of the success of Non-Cooperation." It is a striking proof of its success in that particular Taluka. But it is not a solitary proof, nor was it needed. People who regard the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms as adequate, and think that they should satisfy the aspirations of the Indian nation, forget how much has happened since they were first mooted. Then a majority of thinking Indians might

have accepted them. But since then the Rowlatt Acts, the Punjab horrors and the Turkish Treaty have made Indians strongly question the benevolent intention which was said to underlie the said Reforms. The temper and demands of the nation have quite changed since Mr. Montagu visited India and "judged for himself" of the requirements of the nation, and Non-Cooperation is the expression of the nation's will for immediate and complete self-government.

Greece and the Balkans.

Will the Allies oppose the restoration of King Constantine to the throne of Greece, now that the Greek nation have in no uncertain terms expressed their wish for his return? A good deal hangs on the event which will answer that question. If the Allies oppose the will of Greece we may see strange developments. We may see Hellenic armies taking part with Mustafa Kemal in Asia Minor. We may even see an alliance of Greece with Bulgaria and a joint Turco-Bulgar rule set up in Thrace with the consent of the Government of Athens. The war in Anatolia may quite easily be followed by a fresh storm in the old storm-centre of the Balkans, and that may end in a reversal of the terms of peace. It all depends upon the course of action adopted by the Allies towards Greece and Turkey in the next few days.

The Unfortunate Ukraine.

A Reuter's telegram informs us that the Bolsheviks, having disposed of General Wrangel, are now engaged in winding up General Petlura's long account with them in the Ukraine. The Ukraine has been a most unhappy country ever since the last between handed over the country to the Czar of Muscovy to be understood that the free Ukraine was to be joined to greater Russia, in the same way that Norway for a time was joined to Sweden, as an altogether separate country, having its own constitution and its own liberties. Within a very few years of that arrangement the whole Ukraine was overrun by Russian armies, and its freedom-loving peasants were reduced to serfdom. For many years the very name Ukraine was forbidden to be mentioned in the Czar's dominions, the Ukrainian language also was forbidden in the schools and Ukrainian plays might not be played in any theatre. Some toadies of the Czarism even went so far as to swear upon their faith as men of learning that there was no such thing as a Ukrainian literary language. That part of the Ukrainian race which lived in Austria—the Ruthenians—alone had any chance of educational development, and the Russian Ukrainians looked to Eastern Galicia as the Italians looked to Piedmont, while the rest of Italy was under foreign rule. The Archduke Franz-Ferdinand perceived the chance of retaliating Russian intrigues in Austrian territory by intrigue with the thirty-two millions of Ukrainians in Russian territory, and he was supported in his plans by the Jesuits who saw a chance of regaining a whole nation which had been forcibly converted to Greek Orthodoxy; which led to the assassination of the Archduke Franz-Ferdinand and his morganatic wife at Sarajevo; which was the spark which set fire to the European powder-magazine. Thus the Ukraine, though little known, has played an unimportant part in recent history. We do not know whether the Bolsheviks admit its independent status, or whether they include it as a part of Russia proper. In the latter case, they cannot hope for anything like lasting peace with the Ukrainian people.

A Silly Hoax.

For the last few days, a "Midnight Man" had very much frightened the Colombo population, particularly the members of the fair sex. Several residents had been terribly alarmed by the receipt of letters signed by this mysterious man and informing the addressee of his impending visit at midnight. It has been now discovered, as we gather from Colombo papers, that the whole thing was a silly hoax, and the work of irresponsible practical jokers. The following statement, published by one of the culprits at the request of the C.I.D., will be found interesting:—

Rose Bank,

Barnes Place, 13th November.
"This is to say that I admit having sent a letter to a lady of Cinnamon Gardens, stating that the Midnight Man would pay her a visit that night. I did this as a practical joke, for which I am sorry, as I did not mean the joke to have serious consequences. I have apologised to the lady in question and have made this statement voluntarily in the office of the Criminal Investigation Department. I hereby undertake not to write any more letters of this nature." (Sd.) Cyril Peris.

One cannot but wonder after reading the above, whether the writer is quite of sound mind! Will the "Times of India," and other newspapers which try to run down Non-Cooperationists by giving publicity to alleged threatening letters to Cooperators by mad people please take note of the above.

"RETIRE FROM PERSIA"**"TIMES" ADVICE TO GOVT.****LORD CURZON'S POLICY CONDEMNED.****(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)**

LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 9-15 a.m., Nov. 18.
"The Times" severely criticises the Persian policy outlined by Lord Curzon in the House of Lords yesterday, in view of our present impoverished and overburdened condition. It says every dictate of prudence should prompt our instant retirement from Persia to Bagdad and from there to the sea.

LABOUR PARTY'S MANIFESTO.**COMMISSION BEING SENT TO IRELAND****(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)**

LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 19.
The Labour Party in a manifesto strongly advocates its Irish settlement proposals which were approved by the All-Ireland Labour Conference in Dublin yesterday. The manifesto declares it is unnecessary that the reservations referring to the protection of minorities and prevention of Ireland from becoming a military and naval menace should be embodied in the Irish Constitution. They should form a part of the Anglo-Irish agreement.

The Party is sending a Commission to Ireland to inquire into the British Government's policy and methods there.

S. AFRICA'S NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL.**PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT'S ARRIVAL.****(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)**

LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 19.
Capetown.—Prince Arthur of Connaught, the new Governor-General, was warmly welcomed on his arrival here.

Replying to the addresses, the Prince expressed the deepest gratitude for his welcome and great satisfaction that the representatives of the British, Indians and natives had joined in it. The Prince conveyed a message of affectionate goodwill from the King to the South Africans and expressed the earnest desire to co-operate with the South Africans in the development of their great country.

IMPERIAL PEACE CABINET.**TO INAUGURATE SYSTEM OF EMPIRE GOVT.****(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)**

LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 9-15 a.m., Nov. 18.
"The Times" attaches importance to the meeting of the Dominion prime ministers in June, which will mark a development in that it will inaugurate a definite system of an Empire Government in the peace time by the Imperial Peace Cabinet. The latter will be a direct successor to the Imperial War Cabinet, which took definite decisions in the war time, whereas the old Imperial Conference was merely a consultative body.

"The Times" points out that the institution of the Imperial peace cabinet fulfils the forecasts of Sir R. Borden and General Smuts. The Prime Ministers of Canada, Australia and South Africa have accepted the invitation for June. If Mr. Massey is unable to come the High Commissioner, Sir James Allen, will attend.

IRISH WARFARE.**FOUR CITIZENS SHOT DEAD.****(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)**

LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Nov. 19.
It is officially stated that six men were arrested in County Clare and that four of them, who tried to escape, were shot dead.

Two artillery officers have been missing since the 29th October, and grave fears are felt for their safety.

ANOTHER POLICE-MAN SHOT DEAD.**NO ARRESTS MADE.****(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)**

Another policeman was shot dead in Cork on Wednesday evening. There were no arrests.

MADRAS COUNCIL ELECTIONS.**(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)**

MADRAS, Nov. 19.
Nearly 250 candidates have been nominated by electorates for the Madras Legislative Council for contesting 98 seats. Sixteen seats on the Legislative Assembly thrown open for election by the constituencies in this Presidency have attracted 48 candidates, while there are 10 candidates contesting the five seats, which Madras has in the Council of State.

ARMENIAN "TRAGEDY"**LORD R. CECIL'S SOLICITUDE.****LEAGUE'S HELP INVOKED.****(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)**

LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 9-15 a.m., Nov. 19.
Geneva.—The feature of to-day's sitting of the League of Nations was an interesting debate on the work of the Council, notably the striking speech by Lord Robert Cecil, who opened the discussion.

Referring to the mandates, Lord Cecil hoped that the League would act quickly. He also urged the necessity for the fullest publicity for the proceedings of the Council and submitted a motion in this direction.

Dealing with Armenia, Lord Cecil declared that there did not exist in the history of the world, a tragedy more pathetic than that of Armenia. He urged that the League of Nations must save Armenia and could not separate without coming to a decision on the question.

He proceeded to criticise the action of Poland after submitting the question of Lithuania to the Council in committing an hostile act within two months of the period laid down by the Convention, during which interested parties must abstain from hostilities. He concluded by declaring that the League had begun well and must pursue boldly, without fear, its one and only policy of reconciling the nations.

The delegates from the British dominions on the Mandates and Armament Committee include Mr. Fisher, Lord Cecil and Mr. Roper, while on the committee for admission of new members India will be represented by the Maharaja of Nawanagar.

TURKISH NATIONALISTS' ULTIMATUM GEORGIA.**DEMAND OF CESSON OF THREE PROVINCES.****(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)**

LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 6 p.m., Nov. 19.
Constantinople.—The Turkish Nationalists have sent an ultimatum to Georgia, demanding the cession of provinces of Kars, Ardahan, and Batum and the free use of railways. It is reported that the Georgian Government has replied that it is prepared to allow the use of railways if the Turks do not insist on the cession of the territory.

SCENE IN GEORGIAN CHAMBER.**RESIGNATION OF CABINET IMMINENT.****(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)**

LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 6 p.m., Nov. 19.
A Tiflis telegram reports violent scenes in the Georgian Chamber, arising from the charges of corrupt practices made against the Minister of the Interior. The resignation of the Cabinet is stated to be impending.

AMERICA-JAPANESE RELATIONS.**DELICATE SITUATION.****(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)**

LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Nov. 19.
The delicacy of the American-Japanese situation in connection with the Japanese immigration into California is indicated by the statement of the Japanese Premier that utmost care is necessary not to injure the friendship between Japan and America. Meanwhile, the Americans are much interested in the Census Bureau's report, showing a great increase in the Japanese population in the Pacific coast states since 1910, especially in California, where there are now 70,000 Japanese compared with 41,000 in 1910.

CABLE ITEMS.

Mr. J. M. Ainscough leaves London on the 25th instant and joins the Peninsular and Oriental steamer China at Marseilles for Bombay. He hopes to arrive in Calcutta about December 20th.

Sir Ali Imam is a member of two Committees of the League of Nations.

The re-insurance of the Clan Graham is fifty guineas per cent.

Reuter learns that all the British subjects have been safely evacuated from the Crimea, Washington—Eight Atlantic steamship companies known as the Morse Lines have failed owing to the falling freight rates.

ESHER COMMITTEE REPORT.**REQUEST TO DEFER DECISION.****(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)**

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.
The National Liberal League has sent cablegram and a telegram to the Secretary of States for India, and the Viceroy respectively requesting them to defer their decision on the Esher Committee's report till the Reformed Legislative Assembly has an opportunity of discussing the matter and praying that the public bodies be consulted.

GREEK ROYALTY.**LOYALISTS IN POWER.****ANGLO-FRENCH GOVTS. TO BE DEFIED****(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)**

LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Nov. 19.
The news coming from Athens is at present conflicting and it is obvious that the situation is still complicated. The only definite fact is that M. Venizelos has finally resigned and M. Rallis' Cabinet will be sworn in to-morrow. M. Rallis is assuming the portfolio of foreign affairs. The majority of the leaders speak of the reinstatement of Constantine as an accomplished fact and it is stated that the Queen-Mother Olga will assume the regency in place of Admirable Condouriotis.

A later message says the indications are that the new Greek Government intends to defy the French and British Governments by requesting Constantine to re-ascend the throne. This is made clear by the statement of M. Gounaris, who is quoted as saying, "Constantine is our rightful sovereign, and we expect him back as soon as a plebiscite is held and, if the latter shows that the Greek people want him, I do not see why France and Britain should interfere." M. Gounaris added that Government would continue M. Venizelos' foreign policy and hoped to keep Smyrna by an amicable arrangement with Turks.

NEWS VIA AMERICA.**WILL VENEZUELISTS PROCLAIM REPUBLIC?****(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)**

LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 19.
New York.—An Athens message to the Associated Press of America says that the hopes of the Venezuelists of winning elections by the Army vote has now apparently been dissipated. There was panic on the Bourse to-day, the dollar doubling in value. The city is quiet and the Parliament House is occupied by the troops. A rumour is current that the Venezuelist Army may proclaim a Republic at Smyrna. The present Regency has been accepted as legal by the Opposition whose Cabinet will be a temporary one until a plebiscite is held on the question of the ex-King Constantine's return and until the manner in which the outside world views the election is known.

CONSTANTINE AND ALLIES.**FORMER PLACATING LATTER.****(REUTER'S CRICKET SPECIAL.)**

LONDON, Nov. 18.
Re. 1 12-30 p.m., Nov. 19.
Constantine is doing his utmost to ingratiate himself with the Allies, despite the public declaration of the British, French, Serbian, and American, Ministers in Athens that he was regarded as an enemy. Interviewed, he said he would not return to Greece unless recalled by a plebiscite. He protested that he had always been pro-British, but had been misrepresented. The ex-King is so anxious to placate the Allies that he hinted that if one Ministry was not welcome, he would choose another.

RECALLING OF A SOVEREIGN.**"BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAVE A FREE HAND."****(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)**

LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Nov. 19.
Replying to Mr. McNeill in the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the responsibilities of France and Britain with regard to the protection of Greece under the treaties of 1832 and 1853 were renounced in the preamble to the Treaty of Sevres; therefore, France and Britain at present had a completely free hand in regard to the recall of any Greek sovereign. It would be unwise at present to discuss the contingency of the recall of Constantine.

Replying to Lord Winterton, Mr. Bonar Law admitted that the events in Greece might seriously affect the situation in Turkey, but a discussion of the matter was very unwise at present.

DEMONSTRATION IN HONOUR OF CONSTANTINE.**(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)**

LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 19.
Athens.—M. Rallis has taken the oath of the office as Premier before the Regent and immediately called upon the latter to resign. Other Ministers will take the oath before the Queen Mother.

There was a demonstration in favour of Constantine here, to-day. The number of demonstrators was not large, and they had obviously been organised with a view to creating an impression with the motor cars, carriages, large portraits of the ex-King and flags. There was a certain amount of random firing and no attempt was made to maintain order. The armed police on duty joined the demonstrators and sang an anthem in honour of Constantine.

BOLSHEVIKS' VICTORY.**UKRAINIANS BEING ROUTED.****PETLURA'S ARMY FINISHED.****(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)**

LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Nov. 19.
The Bolsheviks, having disposed of General Wrangel, appear to be well on the way to finish Petlura's army of the Ukrainians, which has been causing them much trouble since the peace was concluded with Poland.

A Warsaw telegram reports that the Ukrainians have evacuated Kiev and other towns and are fleeing before the Reds, whose cavalry has broken through the Ukrainian lines at various points.

The Ukrainians are suffering from lack of ammunition.

MINATORY MESSAGES TO LORD CURZON.**WARNING FROM SOVIET.****(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)**

LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 19.
Tucitchevin is busy sending minatory messages to Lord Curzon. It transpires from Reuter's Copenhagen correspondent that at the moment of General Wrangel's final defeat the Foreign Commissary imperiously wired to the Foreign Secretary, warning him that the Soviet would regard transposition of the fallen commander and his army in the British warships from the Crimea as an hostile act and violation of previous assurances.

As a matter of fact General Wrangel departed from Sebastopol on board the Russian warship.

Another telegram assumes that the British are about to occupy Batum and says that Russia would regard this as a serious menace.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE.**QUESTION OF RESUMPTION DISCUSSED.****(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)**

LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 19.
The question of resuming trade with Russia was discussed at a Cabinet meeting to-day, but no decision was reached. It is understood that Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law advocated an early resumption, but met with certain amount of opposition from Lord Curzon, Mr. Churchill and Mr. A. Chamberlain.

On the question of Russian attitude towards the small Republics in the Middle East, it was decided to confer with M. Krassin, who would also be asked what guarantees he could give that the propaganda campaign in England would cease. The Government is appreciably nearer an agreement on the vital principles, which have hitherto been the stumbling block, but the real difficulty, namely, recognition of the liabilities of the old Russian regime, remains to be settled.

TRIAL OF "AKALI'S" EDITOR.**CHARGES FRAMED.****(Associated Press.)**

LAHORE, Nov. 18.
Before Major Farrar, District Magistrate, Lahore, the trial began to-day of Sardar Mangal Singh, Editor of "Akali", who is charged with offences under Sections 124-A and 153-A, I. P. C. The Court compound was crowded with spectators, mostly Sikhs, who from time to time cried out, "Sat Sri Akali." Admission to the Court-room was by ticket. The accused was not defended.

After the complaint order had been filed, the evidence of prosecution witnesses was recorded. The accused refused to cross-examine witnesses. The Public prosecutor asked the accused his name, but he gave evasive reply, and when a further question was put by the Court, he remained silent. Charges were then framed. The accused pleaded not guilty and the case was adjourned.

NEW HOOGHLY BRIDGE.**SINGLE PLAN ARCHED BRIDGE SUGGESTED.****(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)**

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.
The Bengal Government have submitted to various public bodies a question whether the new bridge over the Hooghly to replace the Howrah bridge, should be a floating bridge or a fixed bridge. The opinion of Mr. Basil Mott, an eminent Engineer, who was called in to advise, was emphatically in favour of a single span arched bridge. He, in the course of his report after a long and careful consideration, says:—"I am of this opinion that from three important points of view viz River Navigation, the absence of all risk from scour and the appearance of the structure when completed. The best solution of the question of cross river communication between Calcutta and Howrah is to be found in a single span arched bridge."

INDIANS ABROAD.**THEIR POSITION DISCUSSED.****MR. MONTAGU AND LORD MILNER IN CONFERENCE.****(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)**

LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Nov. 19.
The question of the immigration of Indians into the Crown colonies and protectorates was raised in the House of Commons this evening, by a question by Mr. Bennett with regard to the recent visit of Sir Benjamin Robertson to the Kenya Colony and Uganda to enquire into the position of Indians there.

Mr. Montagu replied that he had received the Government of India's views on Sir B. Robertson's report and Lord Milner and they were giving urgent attention to the matter.

Mr. Joynton Hicks suggested that the doctrine of Self-Determination should be applied to the Crown colonies with regard to the influx of Indians, where they were not wanted.

Mr. Montagu, in reply, emphasised that the views of the Indian as well as of British and native inhabitants of the colonies ought to be taken into account.

INDIAN QUESTIONS NOT OF IMPERIAL CONCERN?**"PERFECT CONFIDENCE" IN "MEN ON SPOT"****(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)**

LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 6 p.m., Nov. 19.
Replying to Mr. Rupert Gwynne with regard to secession in India, Mr. Montagu said he proposed to leave it with perfect confidence to the Government of India and Local Governments to take what steps they deemed necessary with regard to the extremely dangerous situation.

BURMESE REFORMS.**MR. MONTAGU TO "MAKE ANNOUNCEMENT SOON."****(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)**

LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 6 p.m., Nov. 19.
Replying to Mr. Grundy, Mr. Montagu stated that he was in telegraphic communication with the Government of India with regard to the proposed Burmese constitutional reforms, and hopes to make an announcement soon.

ABUSE OF OPIUM**NEED OF CONTROLLING LEGISLATION.****(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)**

LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 9-15 a.m., Nov. 19.
A letter to "The Times" by Sir W. J. Collins recalls that when the opium convention was signed at The Hague on the 23rd January, 1914, the British delegates were authorised to declare that the convention, if ratified by the British Government, would apply to the Governments of British India, Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong and Wei-Hai-Wei exactly similarly as to the United Kingdom. He points out that 17,278 chests of opium were exported from India in 1918/19, chiefly to the Far East and the United Kingdom and very large quantities of morphia were annually exported from Britain. He declares that undoubtedly the world production of opium, morphia and cocaine vastly exceeds any conceivable legitimate or medical use and he hopes that the Assembly of the League of Nations will take prompt steps to secure universal legislation similar to that recently passed in Britain and international cooperation in making such legislation effective.

CASE AGAINST "TAJ" EDITOR.**CROSS EXAMINATION CONTINUES.****(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)**

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 18.
The case against Mr. Tajuddin, Editor of the "Taj" of Jubbulpore under sections 153(A) and 505 I.P.C., opened on the 16th instant before Mr. Stracy, Magistrate's first class. Mr. Pasley, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the Crown and Messrs. Syamchandra Varma, Bar-at-Law, Rai Bahadur Bhargao Prasad Chandra Bose, the Hon. Mr. Manoharpant Golwalkar, Mr. Ahmed, Bar-at-Law, and others defending. Mr. Syed Ahmed Deputy Superintendent of Police, was the first witness examined. He deposed that the article in the "Taj" of the 23rd September, 1920, under the heading "Martyrdom of Husain" came under the purview of sections 153(A) and 505 I.P.C. The witness was cross-examined at length on the 16th and 17th instants by the Hon. Mr. Golwalkar and Mr. Ahmed and on the 18th instant by Mr. Gyanchandra Varma and Mr. Rai Bahadur Bhargao. His cross-examination still continues. The Court room was packed and the audience outside was very large. The case has been adjourned to the 23rd November.

END OF TRAMWAY STRIKE.**AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.****WORK TO BE RESUMED ON MONDAY.****The Secretary of the Tramway Union writes:—**

Within a fortnight of Mr. Lucas' arrival in Bombay, the tramway strike has been amicably settled. The strike ought to have been over a fortnight ago, but the unfortunate atmosphere of secrecy which the company's diplomacy created prolonged the duration of the strike. A satisfactory basis for the immediate resumption of work was communicated to a deputation from the Tramway Union which waited upon the management at noon yesterday. The proposals were discussed at a mass meeting of the men later in the day at the Choral Road Gardens and on the advice of the Union officials the men resolved to return to work—the traffic staff on Sunday and the workshop staff on Monday. To-day the men will celebrate the happy termination of the strike by performing "Sabya-Narayan's Puja" in the evening at Munji Seth's Wadi.

Although the Union was formed only after the men were actually on strike, the men put up a brave fight for nearly a month and half. The strike is over rather the Armistice is signed and only immediate responsive co-operation on the part of the company's officials will bring us nearer to an honourable and lasting peace.

POSTAL BULLETIN.**BY MR. JOSEPH BAPTISTA.**

There is no hope of settlement. The men have stood out for two months in the hope that the Government would reconsider their decision and accept my offer. I do not feel justified in keeping the men without work any longer. I shall therefore feel obliged if employers would let me know whether they wish to employ one or more men, stating the minimum they can offer. The men are resolved to work for less pay elsewhere than go back to the Post Office after the cruel heartlessness displayed by the Post Office. It is also desirable in the interests of both the parties that each side should go its way. It is impossible for the men to work in the Post office with contempt. There is every reason to anticipate negligence, unless Government make up their mind to meet the reasonable demands of the men. The best thing that can now happen is to part for ever. The messenger service will begin next week. I trust the public will make good use of it. Meanwhile donations will be gratefully accepted.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.**POSTAL GRIEVANCES.****(By MR. JOSEPH BAPTISTA.)**

The publication of the Postal Committee's Report is opportune. Evidently the spirit of Gansper, Sullivan's miser, has animated the Committee. This is clear from the report itself. It states:—"The minimum pay of postmen in the Bombay Circle before the war was Rs. 10, and the maximum Rs. 25, that is to say, the pay recommended by us represents an increase of 80 per cent. in the case of the minimum and maximum." Upon this basis they have given the Bombay postmen 27-37-1-45. But is there any sense in Bombay who doubts that the increased cost of living in Bombay since the outbreak of war exceeds on the average 125 per cent. When the witness says that "rice costs three times as much per maund as it did six years ago, therefore, any pay which was then Rs. 9, should now be raised to Rs. 27", he does not mean to base his claim on this item of rice alone, but he is prepared to prove that the other necessities of life have increased proportionately. The Committee failed to realise the mentality of the witnesses when they rejected such evidence as "extravagant." He selects rice because it is the heaviest single item in his budget. But no one will dispute that the average increase of cost is less than 125 per cent. At this rate the recommendation for Bombay postmen ought to have been whose minimum and maximum were Rs. 15 plus 25 respectively: Minimum Rs. 34 and maximum Rs. 59. The postmen have asked 35-24-60. This is surely moderate rather than "extravagant." As a matter of fact the average exceeds 150 per cent. from all figures I got. But apart from this it should be remembered that the pay of the postmen was inadequate at the commencement of the war. He used to get Rs. 10 whereas every coolie in Bombay used to get Rs. 15. The report itself states that for "a long series of years before 1914, the conditions remained all but undisturbed, increases of pay were sanctioned occasionally, but such sanctions were few and unimportant and affected a comparatively small number of men." The postmen were therefore entitled as a minimum at least the coolies' earnings of Rs. 15. The coolie now earns

(Continued on next page.)

BRITAIN'S POLICY IN PERSIA.

PERSIA--AN INDEPENDENT STATE.

"MUST DECIDE HER OWN DESTINY."

ANGLO-PERSIAN AGREEMENT EXPLAINED

LORD CURZON'S STATEMENT.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 5 p.m. Nov. 17.

The following is the full version of the statement regarding Persia made by Lord Curzon in the House of Lords yesterday:—

Lord Curzon said: "Some critics in the anxiety to prove that the Government are guilty of some sinister motive describe our Persian policy as one of wild and reckless adventure and of spread-eagle imperialism over the wastes of Central Asia. 'Have we not enough to do at home?' they say, 'why bother about Persia?'. Incidentally, I have noticed in some quarters that our policy in that part of the world is described as an act of dementia on my own part, dragging after me a body of reluctant colleagues. I am not at all disturbed at any such reference to myself. For something like thirty years I have been closely connected with the politics of Persia and if, at any time, I had been inspired by any lack of regard for the independence or integrity of that country I should have been honoured as I have been during the whole of my career by the confidence of successive Ministers and statesmen. On the other hand, I believe—I say it in no tone of modesty—that they regard me as a true and consistent friend of their country. Such I have always endeavoured to be, and such, believe, is the motive which inspired my recent action. I need not waste two minutes here in defending the proposition—because I am sure nobody will dispute it—that Persia is an important British interest."

That has been the policy of every British Cabinet for over a hundred years. It has been the policy that has been announced from this table over and over again by successive Foreign Ministers Lord Salisbury, Lord Lansdowne, and, in another place, by Viscount Grey of Fallodon, then Sir Edward Grey. A peaceful Persia, a stable Persia, a friendly Persia and an independent Persia have been the corner-stones of British policy."

ANGLO-PERSIAN AGREEMENT.

They were the basis of the Anglo-Persian Agreement, which we have now commenced to negotiate with the Persian Government. One or two questions were asked me about that Agreement. It has been laid before Parliament, and its general terms are no doubt familiar to your Lordships. We made no attempt in that Agreement to compromise the independence of Persia in the smallest degree. On the contrary, we categorically and expressly reaffirmed and guaranteed it. What we did try to do in the Agreement was to provide Persia with the means and instruments whereby that independence could be secured. We offered to assist in creating an independent national military force of her own, giving her expert military assistance in the organisation of that army. We sought to purify her internal administration and to give her a scheme of sound finance. We aimed at the opening up of communications and the developing of the resources of the country. At the same time as we were concluding the Agreement, we gave Persia, as a sequel to it, a loan of two millions sterling, guaranteed upon the customs and other revenues of the country, and we provided also for the revision of her tariffs, certain to be very greatly to her advantage."

OPINION OF AGHA KHAN.

That, in a sentence or two, was the pith and substance of the Anglo-Persian Agreement and I recall—I do not think any of your Lordships will dispute it—that the Agreement was received with general interest and sympathy in this country. There was no attempt to suggest anything in the nature of a British Protectorate over Persia. We never thought of going to the League of Nations to ask for a mandate for Persia. We preferred to treat her as a friendly and independent State, in the position of equality with ourselves, and I remember very well that at the time that the distinguished gentleman, whose views have been quoted to-night, the Agha Khan—who has expressed himself in newspapers as being in some doubt as to our present Persian policy—told me he regarded the Anglo-Persian Agreement as the model of what such an Agreement between a great European Power and an Eastern State should be."

It was said at the time that this Agreement ought to be before the League of Nations for its approval. We were under no obligation

to do this, because the Agreement had been concluded before the Treaty of Peace had been ratified and before the Council of the League of Nations was in concrete existence. Nevertheless, I was entirely willing, from the start, to act upon Article Eighteen of the Covenant of the League. There was nothing we had cause either to be ashamed of or to conceal, and from the start I pressed the Persian Government and the Persian Foreign Minister in particular, most earnestly, to take early steps to submit the Agreement to the Persian Parliament, in order to obtain that support of popular elements in the country to which one of the previous speakers referred as so necessary. If the Persian Parliament rejected the Agreement there would be no need to go to the League of Nations. If, on the other hand, they accepted and ratified it clearly it would go to the League of Nations with redoubled strength."

PERSIA'S POLITICAL VICISSITUDES.

On the Shah's return to Persia from England, there occurred one of those political vicissitudes, to which even more stable countries are sometimes exposed—I mean there was a change of Ministry. Vossoudd-Dowleh, author of the Agreement, fell from power, and the new Ministry, under the Minister known as Mushir-ed-Dowleh, representing what I suppose may be called the Opposition, perhaps the more Nationalist party, came into power and decided upon a somewhat different line of policy from their predecessors. They preferred to treat the Anglo-Persian Agreement, the initial steps in the execution of which I have just described to your Lordships, as in suspense, until the consent of the Mejlis or Parliament had been obtained. I thought myself that it was rather a pedantic and foolish policy on the part of the Persian Government to deny themselves the enormous advantages of agreement whereby they had already begun to profit, but that was their business rather than ours, and so anxious were we to obtain the approval of the Mejlis that we acquiesced in the policy provided only that Parliament, as itself summoned at an early date and the Agreement submitted to it. We wanted this both because it has been our constant desire to reduce our commitments in these parts of the world and to start Persia with an independent military force to defend her own frontiers, and also because we wanted to ascertain clearly and definitely whether Persia desired the assistance proffered to her in this Agreement. If they preferred to stand alone we had no objection, but if they decided to accept and ratify the Agreement then we were prepared to join them in loyal cooperation. Accordingly, we declined to continue our financial assistance for more than the four months which we were told were required for the summoning of the Mejlis and we pressed that Parliament should be convened and the Agreement submitted to it within that period."

PERSIA'S MILITARY POSITION.

Moreover, hearing that the Persian Parliament was unlikely to suggest certain modifications in the scheme of the Agreement—for instance, the introduction of a time-limit—we expressed our ready willingness to consider any such proposal. That was the situation until the other day, when a fresh and independent crisis, to which I will allude in a moment occurred. Let me revert to the military position in Persia because all the while you have two acts of the Persian problem, no doubt closely connected but each moving on rather independent lines. You have the political aspect of the case, and also the military aspect, dictated, partly by political, but much more by military, considerations. I spoke just now, of the two forces that, in the early stages of the war, we had been compelled to send to Persia, in the south and in the north-east corner at Meshed. If these forces had been sent or were kept there in any spirit of hostility to the Persian Government, that Government would assuredly have petitioned for their removal. But, over and over again, it was the Persian Government that pleaded for their retention, these pleas being urgently backed up by our representatives in country. Nevertheless, so anxious were we to diminish our expenses and to accelerate the moment at which Persia could stand alone, that we decided to withdraw, by stages, the whole of our forces from Southern Persia and also from Meshed, leaving only the consular escort which existed at that place for our representative, in the days before the war. We ran some risk in doing so, but nevertheless we decided to incur the risk because we did not feel justified, in a state of peace, in undertaking an indefinite continuance of the responsibilities which had been thrown upon us in the time of the war. Therefore, both these forces were withdrawn."

"ANOTHER UNFORESEEN CHANGE."

I am drawing near to the present position, but here again only a few weeks ago, in this theatre of incessant and recurrent surprises, there occurred another change, not foreseen by any of us in this country. I have stated that our forces on the line from Hamadan to Kazvin were there for the general defence of the situation in its broadest aspects. They were

never sent there by us to fight the Bolsheviks in Persia or anywhere else. That was neither our policy nor our intention. The defence of the Northern province of Persia against the Bolshevik invasion was entrusted to the Cossack division to which more than one speaker has referred, a force some thousands strong, consisting of the Russians known as the Cossacks, because they wore something similar to the Cossacks' uniform—organised, many years ago, and officered ever since, by the Russians. This force, which was engaged, for some time, in resisting Bolshevik movement on the southern shores of the Caspian, was under the command of Colonel Starosselsky. We suddenly heard that this officer and his colleagues had in their military operations against the Bolsheviks, retired before greatly inferior Bolshevik forces, without any attempt at sustained resistance, that the Commanding officer himself was engaged in violent anti-British propaganda in Persia and that he was more than seriously suspected of very extensive peculations at the cost of the Persian Government. It was impossible to regard the continued presence of this officer and his Russian colleagues, representing, as Your Lordships know, the old regime as any thing but a menace to both Persia and ourselves in that part of the country. It was these considerations that only a few weeks ago decided the Shah to dispense with the services of so dangerous an ally."

This decision, on the part of his Majesty, was strongly supported by General Ironside who has only recently gone to Persia with a great reputation for clearheadedness and capacity."

He was at the time in command of the British forces at Kazvin, and he earnestly recommended that an opportunity should be taken to get rid of the incompetent and treacherous men and of reorganising the Cossack division under the British officers belonging to the Military Mission who had been, for some time, in Teheran and were still waiting for a further stage of the proposals resulting from the Anglo-Persian Agreement."

THE PRESENT POSITION.

The position therefore at the moment is as follows. Following my division of the subject into its political and its military aspects, let me, in a sentence, try to tell your Lordships how I view it in both respects. In the first place, as regards the political aspect, the Persian Government has been told by us that faced with these long delays we expect the Mejlis, a greater portion of the members of which have been elected, and are, I believe available in or near Teheran, to be summoned in the ensuing month and Anglo-Persian Agreement to be submitted to it before the commencement of the new year. If the Persian Parliament accepts the Agreement subject to such modifications as I indicated a little while ago, we shall do our best to help them through. I confess that, for my own part, I regard this as the sole possible guarantee for the continued ability of Persia and I can scarcely imagine any Persian Government, Parliament, or a group of men, acquiescing in any other position. But that is not for me to say. In that case, if the Agreement is accepted it will be signed by us under Article Eighteen of the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Council of League, and the provisions which I described earlier, and which were in the course of coming into operations six months ago, will have a renewed existence. If on the other hand, the Persian Parliament declines to accept the Agreement, the Persian Government must take its own course. We shall have done our best to help them and if they are unwilling to accept our assistance, the responsibility must be theirs."

MILITARY ASPECT.

The military aspect of the case is this. Having acquiesced in the dismissal of the Russian colonel and his fellow-officers we accepted a temporary responsibility for officering and organising the Cossack division, in the manner I have described, subject to the repayment, in the due course, by the Persian Government. This force is only a Persian force to which we can look for the protection of the northern provinces and the north-west frontier of Persia. It is the only force capable in the existing circumstances of providing the nucleus for the new Persian army which we desire to create. If it succeeds we shall have done our best to enable the Persian Government to escape the blow aimed by the Bolsheviks at both its capital and its national existence. If it fails we shall have done our best and must relinquish the task. As regards our own forces at Kazvin, the Persian Government has been told explicitly that they cannot rely upon an indefinite continuance of our forces in that part of the country, and that we shall be surprised if we are able to prolong our military position there beyond the Spring. That is the present position."

NEW PERSIAN GOVERNMENT.

The new Persian Government is, I believe, one of the advanced liberal tendencies. It represents those greater thoughts to which Lord Curzon referred I think its members belong to the party called the "Young Democrats" in Persia to-day. They have our sympathy and support, because, grave as are the difficulties of Governments here, believe me, my Lords, they are not to be compared, as any of your Lordships with Eastern experience know, with those that arise in the Eastern countries in a state of internal convulsion and weakness as a result of the war. They have our earnest sympathies in their endeavours, but it rests with them to determine the order in which Persia desired she shall henceforward move. If they desire a faithful execution of the Anglo-Persian Agreement they may rely on us to play our part, but if they prefer to pursue their own course and to trust to their own resources we cannot place any obstacle in their path and the responsibility will be theirs not ours. There has been a deliberate and carefully thought out plan in the position of a constant kaleidoscopic change to solve the Persian problem in a manner consistent not so much with the British interests—though naturally we have not forgotten them as with the continued national existence and independence of Persia herself."

PERSIA MUST DECIDE HER OWN DESTINY.

I shall not grudge the responsibilities that have been entailed and the heavy expenditure that has been incurred by this country, if, in the chaos that menaces the whole Eastern world, we can enable a single Mohammedan

State, of the great traditions and possessing long friendly connection with Britain, to maintain its integrity, frontiers, and independence. But, my Lords, it must be two-sided and not one-sided obligation, and, if Persia is unable or unwilling to play her part, we cannot, out of mere altruism, indefinitely continue ours. It is in fact for Persia herself, always without help and assistance, to decide her own destiny."

OFFICERS IN PERSIA.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 6 p.m., Nov. 19.

In the House of Commons, Col. Spender-Clay drew attention to the fact that officers of the Indian Medical Service had been stationed in Persia for over five years without leave. Mr. Churchill replied that everything possible was being done to relieve such officers, but owing to the shortage of Indian Medical Officers and the greatly increased numbers required for garrisons other than in India, he regretted he could not promise to relieve any particular officer."

CIVIL MEMBER FOR COUNCIL OF SUPPLIES.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 6 p.m., Nov. 19.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir J. D. Rees, Montagu stated that the present Chief of the General Staff in India supported the recommendation of the Escher Report that the Civil Member of the Council for Supplies should be appointed. Recommendations of the Committee, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff could not authorise the expenditure of any money from the Indian Exchequer."

END OF TRAMWAY STRIKE.

(Continued from previous page.)

from Rs. 35 to 60. If this inadequacy of pay prior to war be taken into consideration the minimum and the maximum pay of the postmen ought to be 3.3 times the pay of 1914. It would make for the postmen, the minimum of Rs. 45 and the maximum of Rs. 75. They have asked Rs. 35-24-60. The moderation of the demand is manifest. It should also be remembered that the Readers to get Rs. 35 and Overseer Rs. 40. For, then the Postmen's Union recommend Rs. 70 and 80 respectively. This is also less than the average increased cost would justify. But these posts have been abolished and only duty allowance of Rs. 10 and 7½ have been substituted."

The illiberality of the Postmaster-General is shown by the fact that the minimum for Class I, recommended by him for Bombay was Rs. 2 less than Ahmedabad. The report says:—"We suggest a minimum of Rs. 27 for Class I, in lieu of Rs. 25 recommended by the Postmaster-General for the reason that Rs. 27 is now the actual minimum pay plus war allowance in Ahmedabad." But 80 per cent. on Rs. 15 also makes Rs. 27. The curious thing that the Committee imagines that what is good for Ahmedabad is also good enough for Bombay. I am not in a position to compare the cost in the two towns, but presumably Bombay is at least 50 per cent. more expensive than Ahmedabad. The Bombay postmen have to thank their generous-hearted masters, Messrs. Vaughan and Hutchinson for the prodigality of Government and the Hon. Mr. Sarma."

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matharpacady, Nov. 18.

A DARING DACOITY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

A daring dacoity has been committed in the house of Damodar Saha, of village Garpara, in Manickganj Sub-division, within three miles of the Headquarters. The dacoits, numbering about 14, were fully armed with guns and revolvers. At about midnight they stationed themselves at various points of the house and fired their guns to frighten the people. They then set fire to hay-stacks outside in order that the house might be lighted up. A large crowd of men including some Lathials gathered near the house but the firing of guns by the dacoits rendered all possible help on the part of the crowd futile. The inmates however, managed to escape and the dacoits after ransacking the house broke open the iron safes, and carried off large booty amounting to several thousands."

UNREST IN PESHAWAR ISLAMIA COLLEGE.

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, Nov. 18.

The prevailing strike fever, coupled with excitement of Colonel Wedgwood's visit and of seeing off, at station, a student leaving for Aligarh, has led to a certain amount of unrest in the Islamia College, Peshawar, resulting in about fifty students absenting themselves from lectures. There is no stoppage of ordinary College work."

Official and Personal.

Mr. Benjamin Strong arrived at the Government House on Tuesday, 18th November."

His Excellency The Commander-in-Chief and the Hon. Lady Munro, Lieut-General Sir William Marshall and Lady Marshall, Lieut-General Sir Claude Jacob and Lady Jacob, Major Z. G. G. Burmester, Major W. W. Muir, Captain C. R. B. Knight, Captain A. B. H. Bridges and Lieut. H. W. Jacob arrived at Government House on Friday."

LATEST CABLES.

FALL IN FREIGHT CHARGES.

TONNAGE EXCEEDS GOODS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 2 a.m., Nov. 20.

Freights continue to fall. The decline in the past six months has averaged over fifty per cent, and the signs of the downward move are not at an end. An example of the drop is afforded in the freight for the transport of coal from the United States to France which was twenty and a half dollars at the end of May and is now nine. The cheapening of the rates is due to the quicker recovery of the world's merchant shipping from the influences of war than its productive machinery. Consequently, more tonnage is available than goods for transport. The downward position is likely to continue at least temporarily owing to seven million tons of shipping being completed in British and foreign yards in the course of 1921, but the limit will be reached when shipowners find it necessary to lay up tonnage until the economic recovery of Europe provides more goods for transport."

REPRISALS IN CORK.

TWO MEN SHOT IN THE STREETS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 2 a.m., Nov. 20.

The murder of a police sergeant in Cork was followed by the discovery subsequently of two men lying in the street, one of whom was mortally wounded and the other seriously shot through the mouth. Two other men were also shot, it is alleged, in their homes. There is no indication who the attackers were, but Cork is convinced that the deeds were committed as reprisal for the murder of the sergeant."

VENIZELLOS LEAVES FOR NICE.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 2 a.m., Nov. 20.

Athens.—M. Venizelos has left for Nice on board the Yacht Narcissus escorted by a British cruiser and two destroyers."

SLAMIA

AFFAIRS.

PRINCIPAL'S NOTICE ON DR. KITCHLEW

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 18.

The situation in the Islamia College has become worse to-day. The students did not attend the College, and have declared a strike. The police are guarding the College and hostel. Resentment is expressed by the students against the Principal, for the disciplinary action taken by him against some of them who took an active part in the Khilafat agitation, and who persistently disobeyed his orders. The Principal served the following notice on Dr. Kitchlew to-day:—"You have taken possession of Habibia Hall, of the Islamia College, without any permission from the College authorities. As being the officer in lawful charge of the College, I hereby request you to leave the Hall and College premises with your followers."

Dr. Kitchlew has sent the following reply:—"I am in receipt of your notice, dated the 18th November, which was handed over to me by a Police Officer. Your allegation that I have taken possession of Habibia Hall without permission of the College authorities is absolutely false, as I have never entered the College Hall, nor have I asked the students to assemble therein. I have no intention of disturbing the management, but as a member of the General Council I have every right to come into the College premises, but I shall vacate them only when I have satisfied myself as to the true nature of affairs."

SITUATION IN KHALSA COLLEGE.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 17.

The Khalsa College opened yesterday and many students, both Boarders and non-Boarders, attended. As the situation is not yet quite settled, the Principal has closed the College again till the 20th November, and it is expected that things will be settled by that time. Normal work is going on in the local schools."

C. M. S. HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS ON STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

JUBBILPORE, Nov. 18.

The boys of the C. M. S. High School have struck and left attending the school. The students in other aided High Schools are reported to be thinking of following the footsteps of their C. M. S. brethren."

Opinions of the Day

Wanted—A Change of Heart.

The "Servant of India."—Has Government nothing better to offer to the people of the Punjab than an appeal to forget the bitter memories of official excesses, in the confidence that in any future disturbances a recurrence of such outrages is impossible? It is easy enough to ask people to forget; we wonder what would have been Sir Edward Macdagan's feelings if the Indians and the Europeans had interchanged places in the last year's disorders. Besides, an oblivion of past events cannot be had to order; people would have readily forgiven and learnt to forget if Government on their side had imposed condign punishment on the official culprits. But what they are now doing is to flaunt their impunity before the public so as to force the conviction upon the public mind that Government's agents, however heinous their misdeeds, are beyond the reach of justice. Sir Edward gives a quite superfluous assurance that, in the event of such disturbances in the future, "roughness and irregularity (to some extent inevitable) will be reduced to a minimum"; and "all that has given rise to unnecessary bitterness will, as far as possible, be studiously avoided." Small thanks to Government if such proves to be the result. It will be due entirely to the growing force of public opinion and to the greater constitutional power which people will wield in the new era. As far as Government are concerned, unless a sudden change of heart takes place, they will be anxious then as now to shield the officials."

Strikes.

The "Bengaloe."—Strike and strike—that is the order of the day. We hear of strike here and strike there, indicating that the labouring classes are in a state of ferment in consequence of the terribly high prices that rule in the markets at present. The coolies and syces in private employ in Calcutta have gone on strike. There is considerable flutter among the peons and jemadars employed in mercantile and other offices. And who knows but that they may also resort to this last device for righting the wrongs of which they are unwilling victims. Let it not be supposed that as strikes are much too frequent in these days, they are undertaken by the labouring classes in a frivolous or light-hearted spirit. Nothing can be further from truth than this supposition. Labourers in this country are notoriously ill-paid, ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-housed, and under the stress of these manifold ills and driven by sheer necessity, they have recourse to strikes as the last constitutional weapon available to them. A strong and bold labouring class is the country's pride, but unfortunately here the labourers form an easy prey to diseases and premature death brought on by impaired vitality, which is the direct result of the low wages to which they are condemned. We trust, therefore, that employers of labour will be prepared to meet the wishes of their employees more than half way and save them from a tight position. It is by the display of this spirit of sweet reasonableness that the present situation may be saved."

A Disgraceful Exhibition.

"New India."—At a time when responsible Indian politicians are trying to fight the N.-C.-O. mischief, the Calcutta European Association—with Col. Pugh in the chair—has expressed its opinion that "in going beyond the immediate needs of the moment and the place, General Dyer acted rightly, at Jallianwala Bagh, and that in considering the whole situation and acting accordingly, he did what we shall always expect our leading soldiers and sailors to do." This is nothing but—as the "Citizen" rightly remarks—"an unfeeling and disgraceful exhibition of racial arrogance, which cannot but enrage every true Indian and send a shiver through his frame." The Government of India have appealed to the common sense of the country, but who is to appeal to Anglo-Indian Dyerites in this country to give up their ideas of Dyerism? Have the Government of Lord Chelmsford not one word of reproof—stern and unambiguous—for European Association wallahs?

Lord Chelmsford's Unpopularity.

The "A. B. Patrika."—The letter of "a rising correspondent" from Silchar, describing some episodes connected with the recent arrival of the Viceroy will no doubt be read with interest by the reader. It will be clear that Non-Cooperation has already taken a deep-root there. It is worthy of note that it was an European planter who opposed the presentation of an address by Lord Board to the Viceroy. He is no other than Mr. Cresswell, one of leading planters in Cachar and a former member of the Assam Legislative Council. And, what was his reason for taking this unusual course? He said:—

"The Viceroy is as much unpopular with the Europeans as with the Indians." The idea of presenting the address was ultimately dropped. Well might the Viceroy exclaim, "Thou too Brutus!"

Correspondence.

FOR THE SAGACIOUS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As it is my belief that misunderstanding and misinterpretations should be avoided under all circumstances I put forward with all deference a few of my views on co-operation or non-co-operation, with a view to obtain a clearer vision on the subject, to define my own position in the matter, and possibly to elicit a response from more able pens than mine.

Every law passed by Government by a majority has to be respected by every subject of that Government.—The Indian National Congress and the Muslim League are the two bodies representing Indian feeling in general and any pronouncement by them, though lacking the force of Law, should yet be binding on the nation. With this in mind, though not attending the Congress, I respected their decision as a National Body and declared my adherence to non-co-operation.

Pondering over the matter again, and knowing from experience something of the English mind, I do not believe that the offer of Responsible Government is sincere, nor do I believe that transfer of power could be made except gradually. Nor could responsible Government be undertaken by any people without previous training. I for my part believe that co-operation would be a better method for the realization of self-government. We shall only be able to manipulate the British after training ourselves alongside the Imperial Government by years of experience; and since that Government has offered us the way to self-government we have to take it in all sincerity and to work out our own salvation. Especially as opportunities will not be created if feelings of hatred are rampant. It will then be too late. More and better things can be done by a friendly attitude, with a frank and peaceful discussion even challenging laws which we consider to be harsh or superfluous than by violent vituperation and recriminations.

With due deference to the candidates who have come forward for C. C. & D. Wards, I personally do not believe that they represent our best. And even on this account only it would be wiser not to vote at all than to vote for an unsuitable person. It would be a sin against our nation that should be represented by anything but our best.

It is with great regret that I realize, as with most of our business men, that I have had too little leisure to give to these great matters the thought that they deserve and to have been of any avail said it is now too late to influence the candidates. The New Elections candidates have issued no statements of their views nor have they, as far as I have seen, any platform, as is the custom in all other countries. If they have, it is hidden like a secret. It is also necessary to know something of their past records and on what grounds they base their claims to public support.

We want an open letter from some of our best intellects to balance for us calmly and clearly the pros and cons of non-co-operation and the merits of the various candidates.

My objects then in writing are twofold—to define my own position and to draw a clear and definite declaration of policy from our candidates.—Yours etc.

Bombay, Nov. 15th

Y. P. LALAN.

MR. HYDERI ON ALIGARH COLLEGE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you please find a little space in your paper for the following observations on the main points of Mr. Hyderi's speech published in the "Times of India" of the 17th inst.

Mr. Hyderi argues that the grant-in-aid is people's own money in a different form. Is it so? If it were, people would have used it freely in equipping their youth for a better vocation and status than that of a clerk or a Government servant. Our Government will not allow us to spend our own money, as we think fit, for our own good, but it compels us to use it as it thinks best.

National universities will and must differ from the present universities which, though partly or wholly Indian in the governing bodies, are yet under the control of the Government.

The medium of instruction does not matter much. It may be Urdu or Hindi or English. What matters is that the education imparted through any medium whatever should elevate and ennoble Indian youth and should fit our young men for taking care of their own affairs.

Different types of education can only be welcomed as mere experiments with a view to select the right type. The education given by the present universities, it is quite clear is not of the right type. The Aligarh College may be from the national standpoint it has never been, a tried and efficiently conducted institution. Those experts who take credit for efficient running are experts in the old system which to-day stands self-condemned.

The politicians, statesmen and Education Members of the Viceroy's Council who lay down the educational policy are not experts in the sense in which Mr. Hyderi uses this word. In fact education is a field where anyone, even an accountant like Mr. Hyderi can convert himself from an amateur into an expert.

We do not know what the new national college at Aligarh is going to be; but its founders do not appear to be such fools as to make no provision for scientific studies and technical education.

The words "national education" need not be vague words simply because the exact changes in the existing system have not been set out in detail. Who does not know that national education is not to be determined by considerations of what it will accomplish? So long as it stands for a free hand in the shaping of the intellect and character of the rising generation and so far as it infuses in it a healthy spirit of manliness and patriotism it is national education. Even as to-day it is in Japan.—Yours etc.

Bombay, Nov. 16th

M. I. B.

AN APPEAL TO MR. GANDHI.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I crave the hospitality of your columns to make a public appeal to Mr. Gandhi

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C. 2 C.C. 3 C.C. 4 C.C. 5 C.C. 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, 2 parts capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 4th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby,
Road, Bombay.

to exert his influence for inducing the students to boycott the foreign games.

People do not realize how much of our energy and money is spent on foreign games and the advantages which are derived from the games are not proportionate to the money spent on them. It is boasted that the battle of Waterloo was won on the fields of Eton but there is more poetry than fact in it.

The advocates of National Education would do well to encourage our own National games sports which without being costly would be found to be as good as the foreign games in training the eyes and hands, and the organising capacity of the players.

Out of the game funds collected in every school the major part is spent in purchasing foreign kits and even the prizes and such other encouragement are reserved for foreign games. These funds should be used for the benefit of the students. The natural result of this preference is to attract students to the foreign games. In these days when National Education has been the common talk it is not consistent to spend so much all foreign games.

I therefore invite the attention of those who are interested in the National Education to this item and stop this wastage of Public Money in as much as they have already begun a movement for boycotting tea and other luxuries.—Yours etc.

STUDENT.

HANDLOOMS

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you or any of your numerous readers kindly let me know through your esteemed columns whether Handlooms and instructions for the use of the same in English and Urdu languages can be procured.—Yours etc.

Borwada, Nov. 10.

S. M. A. HAKIM BRIG.

THE TREATMENT OF CHRISTIAN SUBJECTS BY THE SULTAN OF ISLAM.

(To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE.")

Sir,—We have often been informed of the cruel treatment of the Christian Armenians by their Turkish rulers. These statements have always been one-sided, and often without foundation. Many times such reports are purposely circulated to excite public feelings for a political purpose. It is not necessary to know something of their past records and on what grounds they base their claims to public support.

We want an open letter from some of our best intellects to balance for us calmly and clearly the pros and cons of non-co-operation and the merits of the various candidates.

My objects then in writing are twofold—to define my own position and to draw a clear and definite declaration of policy from our candidates.—Yours etc.

National universities will and must differ from the present universities which, though partly or wholly Indian in the governing bodies, are yet under the control of the Government.

The medium of instruction does not matter much. It may be Urdu or Hindi or English. What matters is that the education imparted through any medium whatever should elevate and ennoble Indian youth and should fit our young men for taking care of their own affairs.

Different types of education can only be welcomed as mere experiments with a view to select the right type. The education given by the present universities, it is quite clear is not of the right type. The Aligarh College may be from the national standpoint it has never been, a tried and efficiently conducted institution. Those experts who take credit for efficient running are experts in the old system which to-day stands self-condemned.

The politicians, statesmen and Education Members of the Viceroy's Council who lay down the educational policy are not experts in the sense in which Mr. Hyderi uses this word. In fact education is a field where anyone, even an accountant like Mr. Hyderi can convert himself from an amateur into an expert.

We do not know what the new national college at Aligarh is going to be; but its founders do not appear to be such fools as to make no provision for scientific studies and technical education.

The words "national education" need not be vague words simply because the exact changes in the existing system have not been set out in detail. Who does not know that national education is not to be determined by considerations of what it will accomplish? So long as it stands for a free hand in the shaping of the intellect and character of the rising generation and so far as it infuses in it a healthy spirit of manliness and patriotism it is national education. Even as to-day it is in Japan.—Yours etc.

Bombay, Nov. 16th

M. I. B.

AN APPEAL TO MR. GANDHI.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I crave the hospitality of your columns to make a public appeal to Mr. Gandhi

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C. 2 C.C. 3 C.C. 4 C.C. 5 C.C. 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, 2 parts capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 4th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby,
Road, Bombay.

NON-CO-OPERATION?

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am glad to see that the Collector of Bombay has issued Post-Cards to the Elections. To-day is the Polling day and these cards are to be presented at the polling station, and the Post Office is entrusted with the task of delivering these post-cards to the Electors. But the Collector apparently forgets that the Post Office is not under the control of the Government. The Government has undertaken the propaganda of Non-Co-operation actively, and is only carrying out Mr. Gandhi's advice. All that Mr. Gandhi can do is to request the Voters not to vote and the Candidates not to stand, whereas the Post Office is not to stand, whereas the Post Office may find their way into the gutter—disfranchised the voting element, and has actively carried out Mr. Gandhi's gospel.

Now what step is the Non-Co-operator? And does this not prove that the Providence is on the side of Non-Co-operation, and giving a stimulus to it?—Yours etc.

Bombay Nov. 16th

N. R. P.

SHIPPING COMPANIES OF INDIA.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The result of the first Annual General Meeting on the 30th ult. of the shareholders of Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Limited, and the mood evinced by some of the present forbids in my opinion a far-reaching disaster to one of the most important national industries of India at present in its infancy. For none can deny that merchant marine and shipping are the two most important factors in the development of a nation's industrial and commercial activities. England and Japan owe their supremacy in this direction entirely to the development of their own Merchant Fleets. India with her rich resources has yet far behind because India has no shipping concern to develop her rich but hitherto undeveloped coast. The potentialities of Indian coastal trade to my mind are indeed great and though the foreigner has not yet tapped all these, I feel, if the Indians do not wake up in time, before long it will be too late for them to be in this field with any hope of success. Serious attempts are being made abroad for a more thorough exploitation of India by foreign capital. The P. & O. Shipping Corporation Limited, to my mind suggests a very unwise step in this direction.

The Japanese Government fully realized the significance of a strong Merchant Marine in the development of a country's foreign trade and even passed laws whereby marine enterprises in the country were given strong financial support. Under the Japanese Government's Navigation Encouragement Act, every Japanese owner of a Japanese built ship over a certain tonnage could claim a certain bounty from the Government in proportion to the miles run by that ship under the Japanese flag. The Government also gave every ship built in Japan a bounty from the Government in proportion to the tonnage. Thus the Japanese Government spends large sums of money every year for the encouragement of marine enterprises by the Japanese. It is not too much to say that the export trade of Japan increased nearly seven times in 1900 from what it was in 1880, purely as a result of the growth of Japanese Shipping. Japan has captured foreign markets and has proved herself a formidable rival to the British. The could not have done but for her Merchant Fleet.

The launching of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company Limited, under the safe aegis of our patriotic pioneer of industries Mr. Marotam Morarjee was therefore hailed with genuine satisfaction by all Indians who were anxious for India's industrial and commercial independence. A concern of this kind would naturally prove an eye-sore to the foreign capitalists who hitherto enjoyed an unbridled monopoly with the result that the management of the company must find themselves with unnumbered difficulties from those who have authority, experience and inexhaustible foreign capital to back them up. All these our Indian management has to encounter, and the contest is made more one-sided by the fact that the Indian Government is not yet strong enough to have to grope in the dark for want of experience and thus work their way up. Even experience may be purchased by engaging highly paid foreign experts but without any help from the Indian Government, difficult as it is in the way of this new industry.

Under such circumstances shareholders raising difficulties for the management would I feel be playing the game of the foreign capitalists, thereby rendering a gross and unnecessary disservice to the country by attempting to throttle in its infancy one of the National Industries of prime importance while the foreign capitalist stands by with a contemptuous smile for these short-sighted Indians.

I do not believe that any investor who has invested his money in this concern would under the circumstances be in any way nervous looking at the 1st Annual Report of the working of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company Limited. The Bombay Chronicle in its "Notes of the Day" of the 12th inst. has raised the question of capitalising the amount of over ten lakhs required to convert the steamer into a passenger boat. If the Boat cost twenty-five lakhs as a hospital ship surely you could not work it as a passenger boat. It would naturally have to be converted into a regular passenger Boat and this money would necessarily be carried to the capital account because it converts a sterile commodity into one yielding returns. The price of thirty-five lakhs for the Boat may be a question, but it is not in any way influenced by the rise or fall of the Scindia quotation in the Share Bazar. The turbulent element then seems to be composed of "get-rich-quick" type of speculators who bought heavily at enhanced rates in order to sell them off at a profit. They are not themselves loaded with shares with the Share Bazar Barometer marking the scrip in question at discount. Such people have to thank themselves for their losses and if they are not grumble and blame others if they fall and break their backs in the game.

If a dividend had been declared they would have thanked their stars but now they want to blame the management. No experienced investor expects dividend in the first year of a concern of this kind especially in the case of a new industry. The Bombay Telegraph and Electric Supply Company Limited, could not declare any dividend for some years although the concern had a smooth sailing owing to more or less the monopoly enjoyed by it. Our experience of the Cotton Industry which is the staple industry of this Province and even in England, America and other foreign countries shipping is not considered a good line for quick-dividend-earners especially at the start of a concern. We have had several Indian Steam Navigation concerns started recently but they are all sad reflections on the fact that already two or three of them have proved failures.

None can breathe a suspicion of fraud or dishonesty in the management of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Limited. Then why further embarras unnecessarily a good and important industry in the hands of one of the foremost Indian Commercial Houses? It has got to struggle against tremendous odds as it is.

I would then appeal to the good sense of all shareholders not to weaken this national concern

JEHANGIRJEE N. HODIWALLA.

CHARITABLE DONATION.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We, the staff of the Diamond Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, beg to send you per bearer a sum of Rs. 32 as our humble present to the "GUJARATI MAHAVIDYALAYA" and shall be very thankful to you to please forward the same to the proper place, and kindly acknowledge the same in your "PRAJAKIYA PAPER" and oblige.—Yours etc.

THE STAFF OF THE DIAMOND MILLS OFFICE.

39-41, Apollo Street, Nov. 18.

We are sending the sum of Rs. 32 to Mahatma Gandhi, as desired.—Editor, "B. C."

Correspondence Summarized.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—"A Student" wishes to know the name and address of the persons who annually send students abroad for study and research work, giving them scholarships for the purpose. Will any reader who knows kindly reply to this paper?

NON-CO-OPERATION AND THE LAW COURTS.—"Sayed Haleem" points out that the use of the Law Courts is condemned by holy writings and that people should refer their quarrels for settlement to just men who know them personally.

THE POSTAL STRIKE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The tug of war between the Post Pons and their masters the Postal Authorities continues. The Pons fight for their Livelihood while the Authorities care for their Prestige only it is the public that suffers, not only terrible inconveniences but great losses.

Unless therefore the public wakeup and Call a Sheriff's Meeting, and bring the hardships to the Notice of the Government, there are no chances of the matter being improved. It is a pity that it is sure to be a thing to complain of as they must be getting their correspondence regularly. It is the Native Public who are losing and suffering all sorts of inconveniences. Hence therefore the Bombay Citizens wakeup and work up in the matter with the least possible delay. If they will not look to their interests we shall only acclaim "Alas!" for the want of Common Moral Courage, or it may be that they are for Non-Co-operation.—Yours etc.

H. R. P.

A QUERY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My friend Baptista Kaka has given the statistics of the expenses of a class of workmen, the postal ponies, that he has noticed, one important item, drinks, which must be absorbing a fair amount of the workmen's wages. It would be interesting to learn the monthly accumulations of drink (apart from the cost of the drinks) at the several Police Courts in Bombay.—Yours etc.

H. R. P.

A LOST PETITION.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The compounders of the Civil Veterinary Department Southern Division had submitted a memorial to the Superintendent of C. V. D. Bombay Presidency in March last. As yet there is no news of the memorial having done its work. It is not certain whether the Superintendent has submitted it to the consideration of the Government or not. It seems as if it were not submitted. If not it is begged of the Government to take in hand this matter and redress the grievances.—Yours etc.

SYMPATHISER.

SHORTAGE OF WATER.

(To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE.")

Sir,—The public has been given to understand that the Tansa Lake is full and the Vahar is running fast and the water is not short. It is a pity that it is not so. The Vahar is not running fast and the water is not so much as to keep the Vahar lake supplied from Tansa.

In this connection we are told that the main difficulty lay, in there being no headway in the water in the Tansa aqueduct near Bhandup. If this is true then the water is not so much as to keep the Vahar lake supplied from Tansa.

(a) There is something wrong to the north of this aqueduct, possibly some landlip in some tunnel causing an insufficient supply.

(b) If there is some channel by which the water finds its way to the level of the said aqueduct.

(c) Or some mistake in the level of the said aqueduct.

It will be interesting to know what is the exact truth. If the reason of this want of head in the flow of the water in the aqueduct is not discovered, then the water will be short and the people of Bombay will be in a very bad way.

(a) There is a peculiar epidemic fever at present which has caused the mortality to go up and thus

(b) goodness knows what may happen in the months of April, May and June.

This shortage is bound to have an evil effect on the mills which depend on sweet water for the Boiler supply which it stopped.

(d) It will cause them to close, throwing out thousands of mill-hands which will cause acute distress and the break out of epidemics like Typhus and Cholera. The first of these is already on.

One need not be a pessimist, but this is a serious matter and every possible endeavour should be made to prevent the break out of epidemic. The people of Bombay should be informed from time to time what is being done for them.

Bombay, Nov. 8th 1920.

R. A. TARKHAD.

SENTENCED FOR ALLEGED BRIBERY.

CASE TRANSFERRED.

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, Nov. 18.

Mr. Maharaj Sarup, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Kerkri, a sub-division of Ajmere, was tried at Ajmere under section 161 I.P.C. for alleged bribery and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and rupees one thousand fine. He appeared against his conviction and applied to the Government of India to transfer his case to some other province and orders were accordingly passed transferring it to the Court of Sessions Judge at Agra. Where it was heard by Mr. T. K. Johnston, I.C.S. Rai Sahab Munshi Mithan Lal of Ajmere and Mr. S. D. Bhargava, Government pleader, Agra, appeared for the Crown. Mr. C. R. Allahabad Bar assisted by Durga Prasad of Allahabad Bar assisted by Munshi Lachmi Narain of Benwar and Babu Badri Kishan of Agra, appeared for the defence. The argumentation counsel lasted for three days and the judgment was reserved.

in its unmatched fight against foreign exploiters and to strengthen the hands of the management by a whole-hearted support even if they have to wait some time for an adequate return on their investment.—Yours etc.

MANIBHADRA N. CHHATRAPATI.

Bombay, Nov. 1920.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DELAY IN DELIVERING MOTOR CAR.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES DISMISSED.

Abdul Tyab Shah Sahabally Plaintiff.

Messrs. Hill Jeyways & Co. Defendants.

(Before Mr. Justice Hayward.)

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff, owner of a certain motor car against the defendants who are motor car engineers for damages for delay in delivering the motor car which had been entrusted by the plaintiff to them for repairs. The car was sent for repairs on the 24th August 1919, and was not delivered six weeks later about the middle of November 1919. As the defendants failed to deliver it by the middle of November, the plaintiff claimed that the delay was due to them and that damages had been proved.

THE JUDGMENT.

At the hearing evidence was taken and an affidavit was sworn by the plaintiff that he had entrusted the motor car to the defendants for repairs on the 24th August 1919, and that it was not delivered six weeks later about the middle of November 1919. As the defendants failed to deliver it by the middle of November, the plaintiff claimed that the delay was due to them and that damages had been proved.

The judge found that the delay was due to the defendants and that damages had been proved. He awarded damages to the plaintiff for the delay in delivering the motor car. The judge also found that the defendants were liable for the damages and that the plaintiff was entitled to recover the same.

The judge also found that the defendants were liable for the damages and that the plaintiff was entitled to recover the same. He awarded damages to the plaintiff for the delay in delivering the motor car. The judge also found that the defendants were liable for the damages and that the plaintiff was entitled to recover the same.

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the defendant for specific performance of a contract of sale of a plot of land.

The plaintiff purchased the said property in 1909 as the sole survivor of the late B. H. family. In 1912 a son named Ratanjee was born to him. In July 1919 plaintiff stated in his contract that his son Ratanjee was his heir and that he had no other heirs. The defendant claimed that the plaintiff had no right to sell the property without the consent of his son Ratanjee.

The defendant claimed that the plaintiff had no right to sell the property without the consent of his son Ratanjee. The plaintiff claimed that he had no other heirs and that he was entitled to sell the property as he saw fit. The judge found in favour of the plaintiff and awarded specific performance of the contract of sale to the plaintiff.

The judge also found that the plaintiff was entitled to recover the same. He awarded damages to the plaintiff for the delay in delivering the motor car. The judge also found that the defendants were liable for the damages and that the plaintiff was entitled to recover the same.

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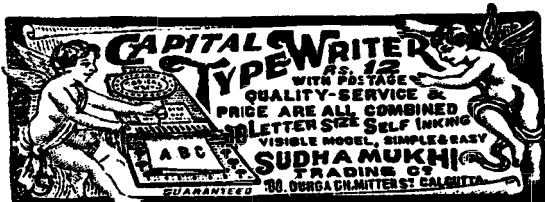
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THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 19th November 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Multan and Ambala. Day temperature is above the average at Ambala and Hissar; night temperature is above normal at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Agra and temperature is above the average there both by day and night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind but are lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is in defect in Sind and at Bikaner and Ajmer. Day temperature is above normal at Karachi, nearly normal in Rajputana and below the average at Jacobabad; night temperature is below the average at Jacobabad and Bikaner and above it at Jodhpur Kotah and Mount Abu.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West but are moderately to heavily clouded in Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar. Humidity is in defect at Rajkot. Day temperature is above the average at Bhuj, Deesa and Dwarka; night temperature is nearly normal at Bhuj, but is above normal elsewhere, the excess above the average amounting to 14° at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and humidity is generally in defect. Both day and night temperatures are slightly above the average at Akola, but are nearly normal elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. In the south of the division humidity is in excess and night temperature is above the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded. In Hyderabad and at Ahmednagar and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Bijapur and in the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. Day temperature is slightly above the average at Malegaon, Ahmednagar and Nizamabad; night temperature is above normal at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in south Madras and local in Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Kashmir.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Mysore two inches; Tinnevely four; Madras three and Pamban, Kodakanal two inches each.

Observations taken at 8 hours on Friday, the 19th Nov. 1920.

STATIONS: Baroda, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, etc.

Baroda: Temp. 84.5, 86.5, 88.5, 89.5, 90.5, 91.5, 92.5, 93.5, 94.5, 95.5, 96.5, 97.5, 98.5, 99.5, 100.5, 101.5, 102.5, 103.5, 104.5, 105.5, 106.5, 107.5, 108.5, 109.5, 110.5, 111.5, 112.5, 113.5, 114.5, 115.5, 116.5, 117.5, 118.5, 119.5, 120.5, 121.5, 122.5, 123.5, 124.5, 125.5, 126.5, 127.5, 128.5, 129.5, 130.5, 131.5, 132.5, 133.5, 134.5, 135.5, 136.5, 137.5, 138.5, 139.5, 140.5, 141.5, 142.5, 143.5, 144.5, 145.5, 146.5, 147.5, 148.5, 149.5, 150.5, 151.5, 152.5, 153.5, 154.5, 155.5, 156.5, 157.5, 158.5, 159.5, 160.5, 161.5, 162.5, 163.5, 164.5, 165.5, 166.5, 167.5, 168.5, 169.5, 170.5, 171.5, 172.5, 173.5, 174.5, 175.5, 176.5, 177.5, 178.5, 179.5, 180.5, 181.5, 182.5, 183.5, 184.5, 185.5, 186.5, 187.5, 188.5, 189.5, 190.5, 191.5, 192.5, 193.5, 194.5, 195.5, 196.5, 197.5, 198.5, 199.5, 200.5, 201.5, 202.5, 203.5, 204.5, 205.5, 206.5, 207.5, 208.5, 209.5, 210.5, 211.5, 212.5, 213.5, 214.5, 215.5, 216.5, 217.5, 218.5, 219.5, 220.5, 221.5, 222.5, 223.5, 224.5, 225.5, 226.5, 227.5, 228.5, 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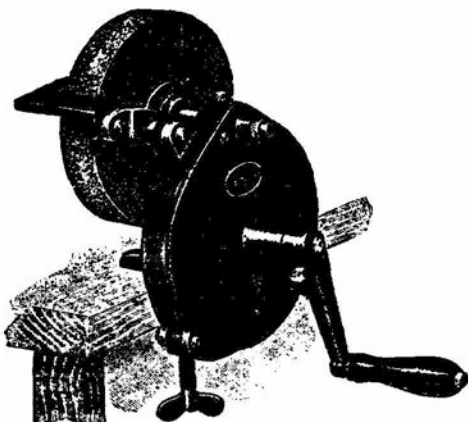
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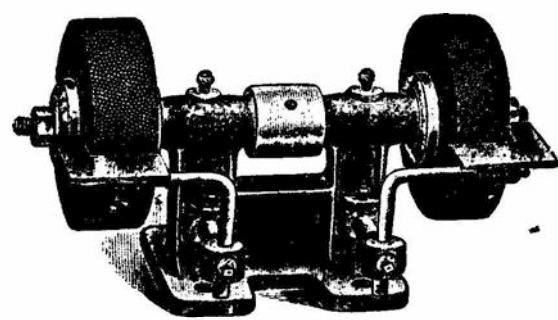
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SOME AMAZING AXIOMS.

COLLECTOR OF SATARA'S
DURBAR.

The Collector of Satara held a Durbar on the 1st instant. We give below in extenso his speech at the Durbar to expose to our readers the fallacious "axioms" propounded by the Collector at the gathering:—

Gentlemen,—
I am very pleased to welcome you all to this Durbar which is the first held since 1917, but I regret to notice the absence of certain gentlemen, who when I came to this District a year ago specially brought to my notice the fact that no Durbar had been held for two years. I am very pleased to see that the Durbar is now being held. I should have been more pleased if these gentlemen had come, because their action in absenting themselves seems hardly consistent with courtesy whatever political views they may hold.

TEA AND INTEMPERANCE.

Before passing on to more general topics I should like to say something about certain questions that have been put to me. I am aware that many gentlemen in this District are keenly interested in the Temperance movement and several questions have been put about the number of shops and the consumption of liquor. It is not the policy of Government to make drinking impossible, but it is their policy to discourage immoderate drinking and to remove temptation and a good deal of revenue has been sacrificed in this and other districts with that object. If, as some people say, Government desire as much money as possible out of liquor shops, nothing would be simpler than to do so by establishing a shop in every village. But what are the facts in this district, excluding the States? There are 1,360 villages in this district, out of which there are 46 shops in only 45 places. The area of this district is 4,908 square miles and the population is 10,81,237, so that there is only one shop for every 107 square miles and for every 23,506 souls. The only town in this district with more than one shop is Satara City, which has two for a population of 20,944. During the current year three shops have been closed and eight more are to be closed at the end of the year. The yearly loss to Government from the closing of these shops will amount to Rs. 18,000 in the shape of vend fees. I have been urged to close one of the two shops in Satara City, but the only result will be that the remaining shop will be excessively crowded and would cause a nuisance in the neighbourhood. The shop at Mahuli, however, has been closed and the source of legitimate objections to those who have to attend funerals there, has been removed. During the last three years the consumption of liquor has declined from 36,418 proof gallons to 21,827 partly owing to bad seasons, but mostly to high prices charged under the unlimited price system. The consumption per head in this district is now only 9 drams. These figures are proof that Government are, in fact, discouraging the consumption of liquor. I regret to see how some of those who profess to be interested in the cause of temperance are actually encouraging the consumption of liquor by preaching against the growing use of tea. This appears to be the greatest cry of certain Non-Cooperationists who do not realise the consequences of their actions and I have seen some very ridiculous arguments advanced in its favour. A certain speaker said lately in this district that the sugar used in tea comes from the Fiji Islands where it is produced by the forced labour of Indian men and women who are subject to every outrage by their European employers, so that when Indians drink tea they are drinking the blood of their brethren. He made other wild and false statements to which I will not trouble to give publicity, but I should like to point out that apart from the general falsehood of the above assertions, India is itself a large producer of sugar, much larger than the Fiji Islands, which are very small, and that Government are making every effort to increase the production of sugar in India and probably very little, if any, sugar comes to India from Fiji which has a nearer market than India, and that most sugar comes to India from Java. It is human nature to require some kind of stimulant. Sugar itself is a stimulant and so is tea. It is noticeable that those who use tea, especially if it contains sugar, do not use alcoholic stimulants or only to a small extent. Those who discourage the use of tea are therefore encouraging the use of alcohol.

IMPARTIAL!

Proceeding the Collector said:—Now I pass to a matter of general interest, one which is the subject of two or three questions which have been put to me. I refer to the activities of the Satya Shodhak Samaj in this district. I have seen it said that Government are encouraging this Samaj in its opposition to Brahmins. The statement is entirely false. Well then, some people say if Government is not encouraging the Samajists directly, it is indirectly by not suppressing their meetings and Tamasha. Is Government then purposely encouraging the Non-Cooperationists and Khilafatists by not suppressing their meetings in which attacks are made on Government and Europeans, far outdoing in violence and virulence and far more widely published than any attacks by the Samajists on Brahmins? If you suppress the one, you must suppress the other. I ask those Non-Cooperationists who ask me to suppress the Satya Shodhak Tamasha to make sure that their own hands are clean. A certain Brahman Non-Cooperationist, who once complained to me against the boycott of Brahmins, which he said the Samajists were preaching, lately advocated publicly the same methods of boycott against Europeans which he complained were used against

the Government. Do the Non-Cooperationists boycott no one? Do they never bring social pressure and even threats to bear on those who do not agree with them? I could mention an insult shown to a certain Brahman gentleman of this city by certain persons who disagreed with his cooperative views, which is just as disgusting as certain acts attributed to the Samajists. But though it is easy to refute the Non-Cooperationists out of their own sayings and doings, I am not going to adopt this easy method of dealing with the problem and the fact that the administration of this district has been attacked on the ground of partiality by both Brahmins and non-Brahmins is sufficient to show that it is impartial. Whenever complaints have been made, enquiries have been instituted at once and in several cases a settlement has been effected. In all cases there has been an improvement in their relations much the same effect as comes in India and to give equal opportunity to all men. No action of Government can suppress such a movement for long; it will only make it more violent in the end. The history of the Protestant movement in Europe shows that the Church of Rome made similar accusations of violence and vulgarity against the Samajists and that the priests used the whole power of Government which they then controlled in endeavours to suppress the movement. I need not relate their failure or the bloodshed and misery which the struggle caused. There will be no such result in India if no repression is attempted and if both sides keep their heads and do not indulge in foolish talk and unfounded accusations.

I am not, therefore, going to attempt to suppress the Satya Shodhak Samaj, the tone of which I have reason to believe has much improved lately, but every endeavour will be made to keep the Samajists within bounds and to prevent disturbance of the peace of the district. Those who do not like these meetings need not go to see them and provoke trouble by objection. There will be things in them to which orthodox Brahmins will, of course, object. But no Police Officer ever reported a performance of a nature to call for Government interference. On the other hand if the movement leads to violence against the persons or property of Brahmins, every endeavour will be made to detect and punish such crimes. I may say here that enquiries made in many cases have revealed considerable exaggerations in the accusations against the Samajists and a tendency to put down every crime to them. But I am not saying that no crimes have been committed by them and if such crimes are proved, they will be duly punished.

To the Samajist leaders I would say this. Restrain your followers and do not allow them to preach class hatred or permit everyone to call himself a Samajist who does not follow your principles and resorts to violence. Many of the Brahmins have been and are your best friends. Be moderate and unite with your friends of whatever caste and educate yourselves. If you resort to violence, you will only discredit your own cause and throw it back.

WORD TO NON-COOPERATIONISTS.

And to Non-Cooperationists I would say this. Beware lest by preaching against Government you arouse forces which you will be utterly unable to control and which will turn against you. You are in a small minority in this district and you are preaching among men who are largely uneducated. If you preach a campaign against paying rent to Government do you think that those who follow your advice will pay rent to you? If you preach this disobedience of the law, do you think that laws will be broken against Government only? You say you preach Non-Cooperation without violence. The Satya Shodhak Samaj leaders say precisely the same thing, but your followers and their followers are so little disposed to accept the advice that when they meet they are ready to come to blows. On two recent occasions in this district, there would have been serious fighting and your meetings would have been broken up if the Police had not intervened. You are trying to arouse against the Government the agriculturists of this district who are well disposed to Government and these men cannot understand why the Police should intervene to protect you against them. You are putting a grave strain on them and against the Police to whom the position must appear utterly illogical. Is it not absurd from you to demand police protection and to file complaints in the Courts of Government when you are yourselves doing your best to overthrow Government? The Police intervene not to protect the Non-Cooperationists, but to preserve the peace of the district and the fact that they do so is a sufficient proof of the strength of the Government. I do not suppose that there is any other Government in the world who would save its enemies from its friends. And I say that it is the preaching of the Non-Cooperationists that is directly or indirectly responsible for the spirit of violence and the violent words of the Satya Shodhak Samajists of which they complain. It is useless to say that the Satya Shodhak movement commenced before Non-Cooperation. For years, before the Satya Shodhak movement began, some of those who now call themselves Non-Cooperationists have been preaching disloyalty and violence against Government—which is what Non-Cooperationists count to do, whatever its name and people who see this cannot understand that it is the strength and not the weakness of the Government which permits this and do not comprehend why they should not use the same license which Government permits you to use against itself. If the Non-Cooperationists persist in this campaign of hatred and violence, the result will in the end be much worse for them than Government.

And, here, I wish to utter a word of warning to those who are disarming the voters of this district from going to the polls. They are, perhaps, unaware of a recent addition to the I. P. Code of Chapter IX, a regarding offences relating to Elections. Section 171e

(Continued on next page.)



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MODERN EUCIED ?

(Continued from previous page.)

of that chapter says: "Whoever voluntarily
interferes or attempts to interfere with the
free exercise of any electoral right at an
election commits an offence of undue influ-
ence at an election." By Section 171 F:
"Whoever commits the offence of undue in-
fluence at an election is punishable with one
year's imprisonment." I may add that Sec-
tion 171c includes in the offence of undue
influence any attempt to make a person be-
lieve that he or any person in whom he is
interested will become an object of Divine
displeasure or of spiritual censure. The sec-
tion is a pretty comprehensive one and those
who go about dissuading persons from voting
by threats or false stories are likely to find
themselves within the clutches of law. I
hear that oaths not to vote have actually been
given in some villages. Anybody who ad-
ministers such an oath commits an offence
and will be prosecuted.

"A SINCERE HOPE."

I sincerely hope that it will not be neces-
sary to put these sections of the law into
force in this district at least which has al-
ways been distinguished for the practical
commonsense of its people and that disputes
between Brahmans and non-Brahmans will
die down after the elections. No Govern-
ment Officer, least of all the District Magis-
trate, who is responsible for the peace of this
district, is anxious that there should be any
dispute between the various communities of
a district and the least I hear of them the
better I shall be pleased. There is ample
room for all to work for the good of India
without internal quarrels. The Brahmans
must recognise that there is a new spirit of
freedom in all the classes and the non-Brah-
mans must recognise that many Brahmans
sympathise them and have done all they can
for their advancement. In this district I
may mention as striking instances which are
known to all of the self-sacrificing work
which has been done by Mr. Rajadnya and
other Brahmans to establish cooperative so-
cieties and the iron factory of Mr. Kirolokar,
who not only employs and treats alike per-
sons of all castes and creeds and houses them
in a manner which is an example to employ-
ers all over India, but who has put at the
service of the agriculturists of this district
some excellent ploughs at a very moderate
price. The Satara district is fortunate in
having these two gentlemen and I could
point to others who are just as keen for the
advance of non-Brahmans.

Well, gentlemen, I do not wish to make
these proceedings too long and I will con-
clude briefly by expressing the hope that
better times are coming and that we shall
have more luck with the monsoons next year.
This is the third year in succession that the
Karif rains have not been good and though
the rainy rains have, I hope, saved this dis-
trict from actual famine, I am afraid that
prices will not go down. It is not much of
a comfort, but at any rate, we have had
better rains in this district than many
others.

A translation of this speech will be read
out and then the questions and answers.
After this certain rewards to village officers
will be distributed and then proceedings
will be closed. On the next occasion I pro-
pose to include in the ceremonies a distribu-
tion of rewards to the Police, so that the
good work they do may be publicly recog-
nised.

"COUNTERACT NON-COOPERATION."

My final word is this. I trust from the
absence of the Non-Cooperationists that you
gentlemen, who are present, are Co-opera-
tionists. If so, please do your best to coun-
teract the Non-Cooperation campaign. Co-
operate actively. Do not let the lies which
are being circulated, pass uncontradicted.
Non-Cooperation is a negative policy. It
substitutes nothing and builds nothing. It
throws away opportunities and retards pro-
gress. Tell the people this and do not let
them follow the childish advice now given
them. If you do not do so, you are helping
the enemies of your progress. Advise as
many people you can to record their votes at
the election and show that the madness of
Non-Cooperation has not affected this dis-
trict. The voters are perhaps in several
cases ignorant of their rights and apathetic
and they will not record their vote unless
you advise them to do so. Non-Cooperation-
ists will say falsely that they refrained on
their advice. Do not give them the oppor-
tunity of saying it, but show that they are
wrong by sending them to the polls.

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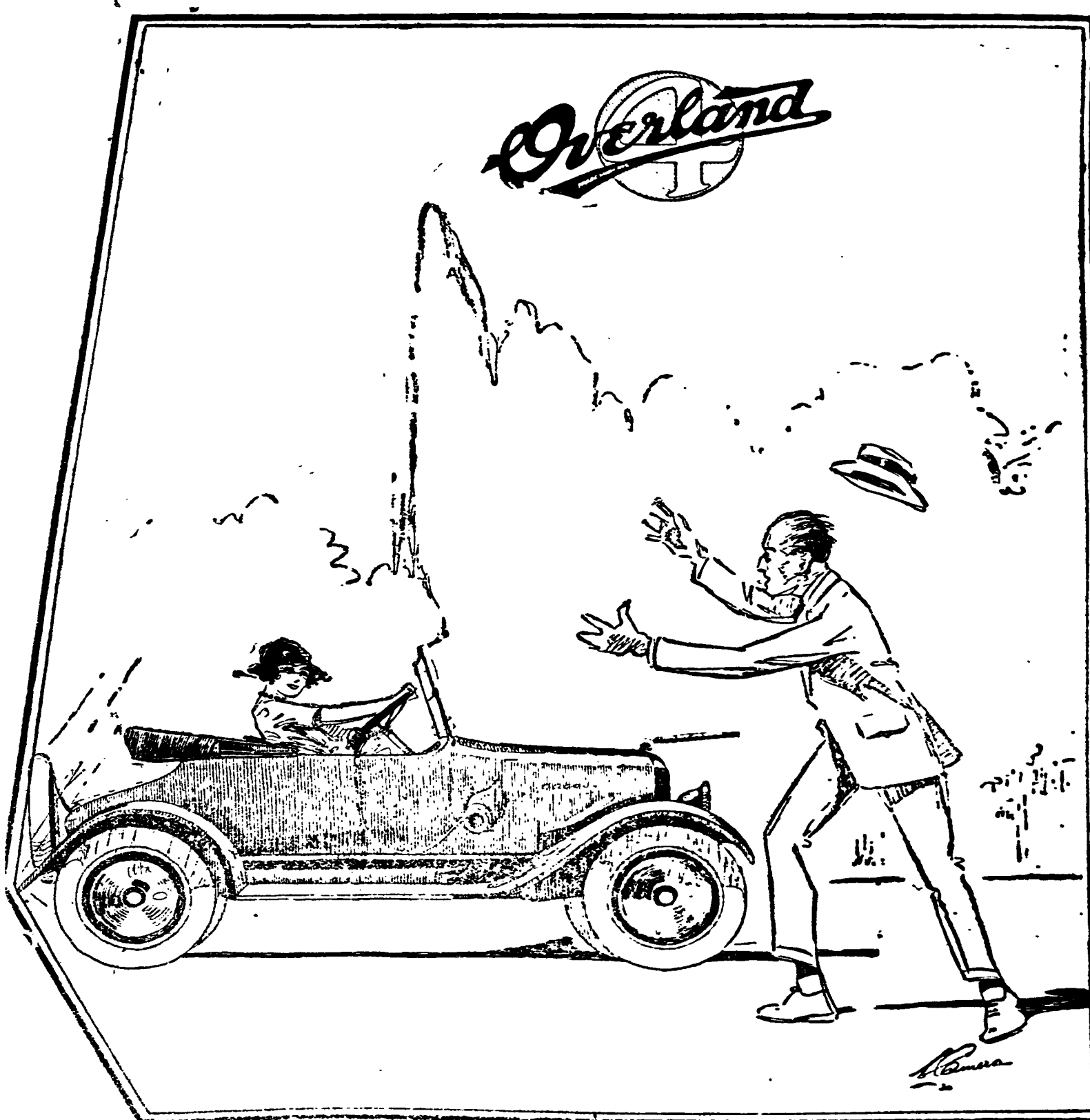
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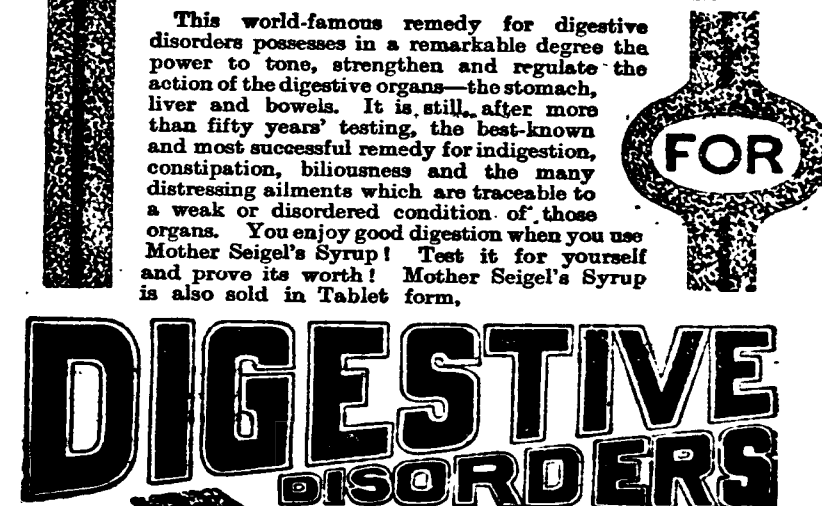
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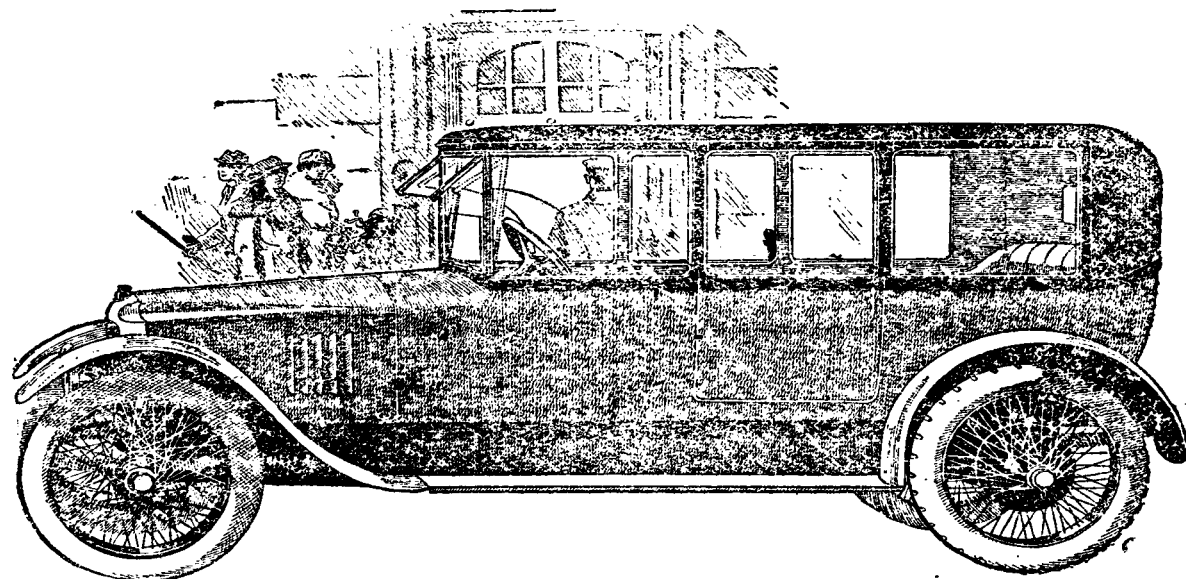
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